

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2544.

## A PRO-HATCH RESOLUTION FAILS TO COME TO A VOTE AT TOWN MEETING

### Things Left in the Air by an Adjournment Until Thursday Night.

#### Governor Carter Not Present But Sends a Letter. Speeches by Highton, Andrews, Ashford, Smith, Breckons and Beckley.

Before a mass meeting of over seven hundred representative citizens of Hawaii the county act was discussed in Progress Hall last evening. Divergent views were given, and so wide were the citizens present in their opinions as to what should be done that an adjournment was taken to Thursday evening at which time a committee of five will report resolutions then to be acted upon. The meeting was interesting and at times exciting. Towards the end motions were fired about the hall with reckless abandon, but the motion to adjourn, which was an amendment to a resolution for testing the law in the Supreme Court was finally overwhelmingly carried, and the motion of Attorney General Andrews, favoring the Hatch mission, was therefore not put.

#### EVERY CLASS REPRESENTED.

The meeting was attended by citizens of every class. Bankers, politicians, merchants, members of the legislature, attorneys, and every-day workmen were in evidence. Whatever the feeling as to the best thing to be done in the present status of the county act, it was shown that the people as a whole are deeply interested in the county act, and the general sentiment favored local self-government, the means to the end being the principal subject of discussion.

The Merchants' Association, under whose auspices the meeting was held, was desirous of adjourning without an expression of sentiment in resolution, but the citizens present virtually took the meeting out of the hands of the committee and resolved to go ahead and either vote in favor of the Hatch mission or recommend a test of the act in the Supreme Court. Decisive action will be taken Thursday evening.

On the stage with Chairman G. W. Smith were E. A. McInerney, W. W. Harris, P. R. Helm, H. F. Wichman, R. H. Trent and F. W. Macfarlane of the Merchants' Association, and Judge Henry E. Highton, A. S. Humphreys, R. W. Breckons, W. O. Smith and F. W. Beckley, the speakers.

#### MEETING CALLED TO ORDER.

Mr. G. W. Smith called the meeting to order promptly at eight o'clock. He said:

Fellow Citizens: One of the objects of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu is the promotion of the public good. In furtherance of this object the Association has called this meeting of citizens to discuss and confer over a subject that intimately concerns us, the status of the County Act, passed by the last Territorial Legislature.

This is a matter that affects us all and one that requires careful consideration and calm judgment.

We do not approach the subject in any partisan spirit, not as Republicans or Democrats or members of the Home Rule party, but as merchants, citizens, taxpayers; men vitally interested in the matter whichever way it may finally be determined.

We desire a free and open discussion in an endeavor to learn the public opinion on the matter, for, after all, it is public opinion that rules in the end.

The Association has invited a number of our citizens, qualified from study of the subject, to address you briefly, and, after those selected have spoken the chair will welcome any address, pertinent to the subject, from any citizen in the audience.

#### GOVERNOR SENDS A LETTER.

Mr. Smith stated that just at the last moment he had received a note from Governor Carter saying he would be unable to be present because of other engagements.

Governor Carter had sent his views

on the matter in a letter, which Mr. Smith read, as follows:

Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, December 7, 1903.

George W. Smith, Esq., Chairman, County Act Mass Meeting, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: When on Saturday I expressed my gratification that your meeting had been postponed until tonight, I had entirely forgotten a previous engagement that had been standing for some time. Therefore, I send you this letter, which briefly expresses the attitude of the administration, and my relations to the Hatch mission.

The seriousness of the Territory's situation was first called to my attention by United States District Attorney Breckons. A few days later, in order to understand the situation, I invited a number of gentlemen to meet with the Attorney General and myself and discuss the matter. At that meeting the importance of prompt action was made evident. There remained less than a month before the County Act would take effect. To secure an opinion of the Supreme Court on all points within this time was impossible. I think all of the attorneys present at that meeting were unanimous in the opinion that the Supreme Court would not decide on the Act as a whole, but only on each question as it was raised.

The Attorney General already given illustrates the general rule laid down by the Court. In that case as many points as could possibly be thought of were submitted. One only was decided, and the rest left for future consideration.

There being an appeal from our Supreme Court by writ of error, no matter what its decision, whether for or against the County Act, it was pointed out that a disgruntled taxpayer could appeal to the United States Courts, necessitating litigation involving not less than a year's time and consequences of a serious nature. In the practical working out of this question, it seemed very doubtful that the County Act, as a whole, would be declared illegal, but if at all, would be slowly disintegrated, as the courts decided from time to time in what points it was in conflict with the Organic Act.

With such conditions confronting us, what would be the status of the Territory and our community as a whole? Looking at it in the worst light, i. e., the Act being thrown out entirely, there would certainly be a period of chaos before it would be possible to call the Legislature into extra session and have them enact further laws making appropriations for those departments which are to be turned over to the Counties—a situation hardly creditable to the intelligence of our community.

Now, suppose the Act was not declared invalid, but attacked from time to time in the different points? How, under such circumstances, are we to successfully launch county government? Would it not be a continual period of turmoil, of lack of confidence, and one which would give our community as a whole the reputation of being incapable of self-government—an accusation that every patriotic citizen must resent.

The cutting out of the Territorial Board of Public Institutions was not a matter of great moment. The harm was done in discrediting the County Act. The moment public confidence is lost, the difficulty of carrying out the provisions of the County Act becomes infinitely greater.

On the other hand, if the matter can be, with the assistance of our Delegate, put before Congress in the light that we are attempting to build up independent communities on traditional American lines; that this subject of county government had been before two separate Legislatures; that the voters of the Territory were overwhelmingly in favor of such a measure; that an act had passed the last Legislature almost unanimously, which as nearly as could be was satisfactory to the people and fitted our conditions; that owing to wide differences of opinion as to the interpretation of the Organic Act and a doubt on the part of some as to the validity of a small portion of the Act, a contest had arisen and the matter had been tested in the courts, which resulted in an adverse opinion, and this had so discredited the Act that it greatly reduced the chances

of a successful launching of county government, the difficulties would be greatly reduced.

Under these circumstances, if Congress was willing to simply ratify the Act as it stood and the election held under it, leaving to our Legislature the responsibility for it and the authority to amend it in future, this would be the surest and safest method of handling the question; such action on the part of Congress would clear away all doubt as to conflict with the Organic Act. It would assist to a large extent our attempt to build up American institutions in these Islands by sanctioning this County law as drafted and passed by our own Legislature.

The first plan was to send Mr. Breckons. Mr. Hatch had come to the meeting without knowing its purpose, and had heartily agreed in the proposed course as being by far the wisest. He stated that he was going to San Francisco and would do what he could in the matter, and the next day (Mr. Breckons having found it impossible to undertake the mission) it was arranged for Mr. Hatch to go on at once, to confer with our Delegate, to sound the chairmen of the important committees and to cable back what, if anything, could be done.

Thus, you see, from the very first step there has been nothing to secrete or keep from the public. Those representatives of the press who have asked have been given a full statement of the affair.

The people of this Territory have expressed an unqualified desire for county government; for an opportunity to have a larger voice in the management of their own affairs. This has been repeatedly promised them and the Legislature did its part, so that the Administration would be lacking in good faith did it not do everything in its power to bring about county government.

Very sincerely yours,

G. R. CARTER,

Governor.

JUDGE HIGHTON.

Hon. Henry E. Highton was then introduced and he said that the letter from Governor Carter had suggested to his mind one or two remarks which he did not intend to make. "I am not one of those who believe that any legislative enactment should be condemned by anticipation. I do believe that every legislative act should be duly followed as to its terms, and when legal difficulties arise, whether constitutional or otherwise, they should be met as and when they arrive. I say this because of the conclusion which has come to me, that it would be unwise to go to the Congress of the United States for the purpose of endorsing Territorial municipal legislation." (Applause.)

Judge Highton said also: I am not here to make or to suggest any criticism of Mr. F. M. Hatch's visit to Washington. I have too much respect for that gentleman to believe that he would engage in any matter, not strictly within the lines of his individual rights and his professional duties. His affairs are none of my business, and I learned early in life not to wander out of my own sphere of action.

Nor am I here to express any professional opinion on the County Government Act as a whole or in any of its chapters or sections. Such questions should be reserved for the courts, and should be treated through ordinary legal proceedings.

But I am here to express my endorsement, as a citizen, of the principle of local self-government in relation to the Territory of Hawaii. There have been recent manifestations of an intention to ask Congress to invade that principle and to permit the virtual transfer of the highest functions of local government from the Hawaiian people to the mainland. To them I am unalterably opposed. Not merely a just appreciation of our constitutional

system, but regard for the consistency and the honor of my country, appear to me to require this emphatic declaration. Until it repeats or revolutionizes the Organic Act, Congress should keep its hands off local and political legislation for the Hawaiian Islands, and any substantial change in the form of our local government, in my opinion, whether or no legally admissible, would be a gross breach of good faith.

The history of Hawaii for the past eight or ten years I regard as demonstrative of this position. California became a State, under the Compromise Measures of 1850, without undergoing Territorial preparation. Its population at that time, if I recollect accurately, did not exceed the population of Hawaii at the date of annexation. It had adopted a State Constitution. But, in all other elements of stable government, except one, in 1898, Hawaii was better prepared for state autonomy than California in 1850. That one element was the fact that the people included 90,000 or 100,000 Asiatics. It is manifest that, for this reason alone, Hawaii could not have been admitted as a State. In every other respect, however, these Islands were and were treated as possessed of the qualifications essential to admission into the Union.

For more than two generations, the Christian religion had been adopted in these Islands. Education was provided for by law, and had been practically successful. The monarchy and the republic had been established governments, with three departments, executive, judicial and legislative; and had been received by foreign powers into the family of nations. Its system of law was of American and British extraction, and, except as to certain features that did not correspond with our Federal Constitution and in other matters peculiar to the Islands and affecting land titles and other property, was in harmony with American institutions and with American civilization.

It is impracticable, now and here, elaborately to enter into details, but a few references will show how thoroughly these facts were understood and acted upon by the Executive and by Congress.

The Joint Resolution by Congress, approved by President McKinley July 7th, 1898, took over the Hawaiian Islands from "the Government of the Republic of Hawaii."

In the exercise of his authority under this resolution, the President directed that, subject to his right of removal, "all civil judicial and military powers in question should be exercised by the officers of the Republic of Hawaii as it existed just prior to the transfer of sovereignty."

The President further declared that the "municipal legislation of Hawaii," except that relating to preexisting treaties or inconsistent with the Federal Constitution or the Joint Resolution, "should remain in force" until changed by Congress.

In an opinion, dated September 20th, 1898, in reference to claims that arose from the local insurrection of 1895, the Attorney General of the United States, John W. Griggs, said:

"It is only necessary to indicate by reference to our own system of government the notion of sovereign States and responsible Territorial administrations making their own laws through representative assemblies, entering into contracts, possessing separate revenues and treasury, liable for their engagements and obligations, and exercising through the whole domain of local autonomy the powers of a distinct government."

And, in controverting the right of the Federal Government to pay these claims, he added: "There is nothing in the Hawaiian resolution of Annexation which gives the negative to this theory. On the contrary, the power to continue the existing government and its continuation in fact are an assumption of the views here stated."

And he supplemented his clear argument, by this language:

(Continued on Page 5.)

## AMERICAN CRUISERS GO TO HEAD OFF INVADERS

### Rumor That a Force of Three Thousand Men Has Left Cartagena.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

COLON, Panama, Dec. 8.—It is rumored that 3000 soldiers have left Cartagena for the invasion of the Isthmus. The cruiser Atlanta and several American gunboats have gone to investigate.

## THE HOME RULE COUNTY OFFICERS SHY ON BONDS

### Some of the Maui Men Will Not Be Able to Qualify—No County Attorney on Kauai.

Reports brought in from Maui on yesterday's steamers are to the effect that the Maui Home Rulers have so far been unable to secure bonds for their county officers. Some of them made an attempt to have Honolulu surety companies go on their bonds but without result.

Some of the Maui men will be able to get their bonds before the county law goes into effect. Cornwell and Lyons and probably some of the other Supervisors will be able to get their \$10,000 bond. Cockett, the Treasurer, is also said to have a good many friends to go on his bond. D. K. Kahaulelio, the Assessor, is having the hardest time of any to get bondsmen. He will have to furnish a bond of between \$60,000 and \$75,000 if the law is followed out.

Some of the Home Rulers are talking of giving up the game and letting the Governor appoint Supervisors and have them fill the offices. It is doubtful if all the recently elected officials on Maui will be able to qualify.

From Kauai also comes a story that S. K. Kaeo, the newly elected Home Rule County Attorney, will not be able to qualify. He defeated J. D. Willard by only half a dozen votes. Judge Hardy, who presides over the circuit court on Kauai, has written to the Attorney General asking that an attorney be sent from here to act as prosecuting attorney for the term next month. He writes that he does not believe that Kaeo will be able to qualify. Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters will be sent to Kauai to assist at the next term of court, or until the position of county attorney is filled.

## GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PUT LIGHT HOUSE ON MIDWAY

The United States government has been asked to establish a lighthouse on Midway Island. The Pacific Commercial Cable Co. now maintains a makeshift light on the island which is a warning to passing boats, but on Saturday Captain Rodman received a cable from Supt. Colley, in charge of the Midway station, asking him to use his influence in getting a regular lighthouse established on Sand Island.

When the Iroquois visited Midway last Captain Rodman loaned to Supt. Colley one of the ship's lanterns, a powerful light with good lenses. This the cable people hoisted on a fifty-foot pole on the highest place on the island, known as "Observation Point." The light can be seen for quite a distance away, and serves as a signal and warning to passing vessels in the night.

The light is being maintained at the expense of the cable company, and on the transport Logan which is due this week from San Francisco Captain Rodman will forward a special oil which the lamp requires. He is also preparing a burner in which kerosene may be used. The oil supply on Midway is running rather low at present.

The cable company is anxious to have the government establish a lighthouse on Sand Island. They say, and with truth, that they have no special interest in maintaining the light, and that it is the business of the government to place a warning to mariners upon the island. When the Julia E. Whalen carried supplies to Midway, recently her captain was steering by the light on Sand Island, and when it suddenly went out he lost his bearings and the schooner was wrecked. Many vessels pass within the immediate vicinity of Midway Island, and as a general rule the masters are anxious to be reported to the mainland. A light on the island would in consequence be of great assistance to them.

It is probable that when the lighthouse inspectors visit Hawaii to take over the lighthouse system of the islands, the matter of establishing a lighthouse on Sand Island will also be brought to their attention. The Midway Islands have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department which accounts for the application made by Supt. Colley to Captain Rodman for aid. Captain Rodman is governor of the islands.

## INAUGURAL RECEPTION AND BALL AT CAPITOL TONIGHT

The Inaugural ball will take place this evening at the Capitol.

Thousands of invitations have been issued and have by this time doubtless reached all to whom they were addressed. These are to be presented at the door. The reception is from 8 to 10 p. m., and the dancing, which will begin before the reception is over, will last until 2 a. m. The old throne room will be used as the ballroom, and after the reception is over, the upstairs hallways will be used for dancing also. Two Hawaiian orchestras will play alternately at these places. During the reception the Hawaiian Government band will play outside in the grounds.

Governor and Mrs. Carter will receive in the old foreign office. The guests will pass thence into the Gov-

ernor's office where a number of ladies will assist in receiving.

The stairway has been divided equally by a railing to prevent confusion on the staircase, one side to be used by guests going up and the other by those returning to the main floor. The supper will be served in the basement of the building.

The following persons have charge of the ball:

Committee on Arrangements—Col. J. W. Jones, Hon. C. L. Crabbe, Major Geo. C. Potter, Mr. Geo. H. Smithies, Mr. Andrew Brown, Mr. J. A. Gilman, Mr. Henry C. Hapai, Mr. W. F. Dillingham, Major J. W. Pratt, Capt. Marston Campbell, Mr. N. Aluli.

Decorations—Capt. Marston Campbell.

Supper—Mr. Andrew Brown.

Reception—All committees.

Floor—Major Geo. C. Potter, floor manager; Messrs. Geo. E. Smithies, W. F. Dillingham, Henry C. Hapai.



## ETIQUETTE—MANNER—MANNERS—MORALS.

Etiquette is the order of ceremonial in public or private life. It is sometimes founded on ancient usage, more frequently the suggestion of convenience, and occasionally the wrappings of inflated dignity. The etiquette of courts, not of law or equity but where royalty of several grades airs its importance, condescends to restricted intercourse with less select human stock, always with a pedigree behind it, or performs official acts, political or social, in usually amusing and often grotesque. The Chinese performances in this line of ostentation would raise a broad grin on the face of an Anglo-Saxon cat. Some of the East Indian princes succeed in serio-comic exhibitions that awe all but Americans on account of their wonderful concentration of hoarded wealth. In Tokio, the display of modernized antiquity is a hybrid mixture that excited the funny nerves on one side and sympathy for progress on the other. In Persia, in Afghanistan, in Tibet, in Cochinchina, in Korea and in other minor sovereignties of Asia, and emphatically among the black, aboriginal despots that are left in Africa, the resources of mirth-producing opera have been exhausted in the attempt to depict the performance.

But, after all, etiquette is necessary and useful. Its essence is order, which is Heaven's first law, subordination, which is the second, and harmony, which comprises both. The ceremonial of modern Europe, though gentlemen officiate as Sticks in Waiting and ladies represent old forms of menial service, are nevertheless gorgeous and abstractly tolerable. Even under republican governments, a moderate conservatism in this respect is preferable to unlimited license. Washington's receptions were simple but stately. The president and the heads of departments in their levees, and dinner parties and on other formal occasions, have not lost, and are now more insistent upon, such modes of respect and deference between the sexes and between man and man, in their different representative capacities, as are consistent with free institutions and yet do not grate upon sensibilities trained in lands of marked social distinctions and of aristocratic privilege. In Courts of Justice a certain etiquette is essential to the dignity of the law. It is far more appropriate to see the judges attired in black gowns and the members of the bar and bystanders rise as they approach the Bench, than for a judicial vulgarian to take his seat in his shirt-sleeves and wipe his nose with his fingers, while half-clad lawyers with their legs upraised and twisted, welcome him, without changing their attitudes, and with the rude familiarity of a shortened Christian name.

In society, too, a certain etiquette is indispensable. What a woman or a man has accomplished in the world should be recognized everywhere. Even the strenuousness of youth should relax and subside in the presence of honorable age. The recognition of precedence does not curtail equality and opportunity, and budding ambition with an unswerving head and with a balanced mentality, does not find its wings clipped when temporarily held within the restraints of modesty. Chivalrous men, who fill the measure of masculine stature, instinctively bend their strength before the delicacy and sensitiveness of women. The guest of honor has not yet been jostled out of the seat of honor. The lifting of the hat may correspond to the promptings of the heart, but it is also a rule of social life.

Manner is different from manners, and both from etiquette, which also both pervade. Manner is the port, the mien, the *tout ensemble*, that reveals breeding or its lack. Manners are the expressions of politeness. Some men are so inherently coarse that vulgarity exudes from their pores, and impudently sits upon their lips, their nostrils and their eyelids. Some men are so inherently gracious and magnetic that their manners are enticing in every movement and in every tone. The distinction does not altogether depend upon birth or education. A peer may be a brute. A laundryman may be a gentleman. The most perfect specimen of manhood we ever saw was a blackwoodsman, of noble face and figure, who apologized to his dog for a passing temptation to apply an epithet to a long-haired ruffian who had insulted him.

Conventional manners are an interesting study. An intelligent and experienced woman, who has sacrificed her heart to fashion, is an adept in measured and insincere politeness. Her grades of recognition are wonderfully precise. The length of her nod can be exactly measured. An impassive face and slight elevation of the eyebrows is the faint homage she pays to poverty and insignificance. As the objects of her acquaintance rise in the scale, her signs and tokens become more distinct and graceful. Reserved acknowledgment may be conveyed by lips pursed at the corners, and, if there is an element of dislike in the unmeaning courtesy, a little sneer generally perches on the upper part of the nostrils. And so the forms advance until, as wealth or consequence leaves in sight, the whole countenance is decked with a thin coruscation of smiles and the head and back slope into a fine climax of fawning flexibility.

It has been said that blood generates manners but not morals, and in a strictly conventional sense, this is partly true. But manners and morals, in their highest development, are closely associated. A Mexican, who offers his entire establishment to a visitor, whom he really likes, may shamefully exaggerate, but there is truth in the welcome. If, however, he yearns to stab his guest under the fifth rib, his salutation is purely hypocritical and only an enforced respect to the rites of hospitality and to the law. The man or the woman, no matter in what rank or of what ancestry, who is born and bred in gentleness, in unselfishness, and in that true sympathy for others that springs from a pure heart and unswerving soul, will originally possess, and without effort will improve a bearing and manners that disarm criticism and produce not merely popularity, but genuine friendship. These are illustrations of that best type of humanity and civilization, in which external acts and speech are the signs of interior grace and beauty.

In these islands, etiquette, manner, manners, and morals both exist and are associated. There is a noble simplicity in the waving of the kahilis and in the measured chants at Hawaiian State funerals and in other survivals of Hawaiian ceremonies, that leaves permanent impressions upon those who witness them. There is many a native, of either sex, whose carriage and dignity, barbarism and civilization would equally acknowledge. Among all classes of our people, Polynesian, Asiatic, European and American, there is little coarseness and much evident delicacy and refinement. Hospitality is genuine. And it cannot be denied that here the heart is as prominent as the intellect.

The railroads are inspiring much of the talk in Eastern Democratic papers against the Panama affair. All the great transcontinental lines fear the canal because of the certainty that it would cut rates to the minimum. Their object now will be to compel the withdrawal by the President of the protection given the Panama republic, leaving that feeble State to make a losing fight against Colombia. A triumph of the latter would, of course, not only annul the present treaty but make it difficult for the United States to negotiate another one at Bogota.

Despite the high price of turkeys on the mainland, there were more of these noble fowls eaten here on Thanksgiving day than ever before. One million went to New York which were enough to give every one of three million inhabitants a square meal with something left over for the next day. On the coast turkeys were in extraordinary demand at 25 to 30 cents per pound.

As was surmised here, the cruisers of Admiral Evans' fleet started ahead of the battleships so as to get their coaling done before the larger ships arrived. Yesterday the Wisconsin, Oregon and Kentucky started. Whether Evans went with the cruisers or brought up the rear is not known. He could have easily transferred his flag for the time being.

Retrenchment should be had in the Territorial departments as a matter of course. In private business on an equal scale half the number of employees deemed necessary for public business would answer. The state of the finances requires economy in Territorial outlay such as a business house, confronted by a deficit, would apply to its own affairs.

The Advertiser regrets that there should have been an interruption of the Fifth series of reminiscence articles in this issue, but has reason to expect that the manuscript of the concluding papers will arrive from Los Angeles, where Colonel Fitch now lives, within the next fortnight.

The fact that the Kaiser's father and mother both died of cancer accounts for the apprehensions which attend the news that he must visit Italy to convalesce from what the surgeons called a "simple operation for polypus of the larynx."

And by the way: What ever became of the costly desk and typewriter Clerk Meheula used in the first legislature?

If Judge Little is actually trying to raise the standard of juries on Hawaii there is some hope for him.

## RUSSIAN CIRCUS MAY COME

A Russian circus now playing at Fort Arthur may raise its tents in Honolulu during the winter for a season. A cablegram addressed to the "Chief of Police, Honolulu," was received by High Sheriff Brown Saturday night from Fort Arthur, Siberia, as follows:

"Let me know name of proprietor of your Garden Amusement." Signed, "Boukovsky."

There was some lack of knowledge at the Police Station concerning the meaning of the cablegram, and the Russian name attached to the message was even more of a mystery.

Boukovsky's circus is well known in the Far East, and for the past year has been playing in Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai and Port Arthur.

"The principal ingredient in all these patent medicines is the same."  
"It must be a powerful drug. What is it?"  
"Printer's ink."

## WILL ELECT NEW COMMITTEES

A meeting of the Sixth Precinct Club of the Fourth District has been called for this evening at Republican headquarters on Fort street. The meeting is for the purpose of electing a new executive committee for the unexpired term.

The present members of the Sixth Precinct Club executive committee, Brooks, Coney, Burgess, Kruger and Wolf, have refused to act since, at the election of delegates to the county convention, they were defeated, by the opposition ticket. Recently candidates for various offices who wished to secure endorsements from the Sixth Precinct Club were turned down by the members of the executive committee and advised that the old committee was not taking any part in politics and that application should be made to Lorrin Andrews, president of the club. On that account a meeting of the club has been called for 7:30 o'clock this evening at which it is the intention to elect a new executive committee.

## KUMALAE GOT A HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM THE HOUSE

Representative Jonah Kumalae drew at least \$100 from the House coffers in addition to his regular salary as representative. Two vouchers which were made out to T. R. Mossman were endorsed over to Kumalae. Why, the vouchers do not show. Kumalae probably has a plausible explanation ready.

On June 17th, T. R. Mossman was given a voucher for ten dollars for services performed a month previously, on the special committee on Joint Resolution No. 1. Jonah Kumalae as chairman of the committee approved the voucher. Afterwards it was endorsed on the back to Jonah Kumalae. Mossman waited just a month before getting a voucher for services alleged to have been performed on May 17th. It may have been a coincidence but the hungry hordes around the House till were not in the habit of waiting for their money any longer than absolutely necessary. A close investigation might even develop that some of them received vouchers before the work was performed.

Kumalae also received a second voucher made out to Mossman, in the sum of ninety dollars. This was dated May 23rd and purported to be for "services, nine days for committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements." Representative Kūpīhea approved the bill as chairman of the committee. The record then shows that the money was turned over to Representative Kumalae.

One of Enoch Johnson's vouchers for a large amount also bore Kumalae's signature on the voucher, but it was afterwards scratched through with ink and Johnson receipted for the money himself.

J. A. Akina, speaker of the first House, he also did a thriving business in vouchers. Aside from the money he himself was given for services, nearly all of the vouchers in J. M. Poepeo's name were endorsed to him. Solomon Meheula also had endorsed to him three or four vouchers, principally for small amounts.

There was also an endorsement from Frank Godfrey to F. J. Testa for \$30. The money was for two copies of the laws. Editor Testa, by the way, has one voucher on the record which probably explains a good deal in the Independent which was mysterious during the session of the legislature. Testa denounced the Republican county bill and threatened and cajoled the native statesmen over their feeble attempt to pass a county bill of their own. Finally one was patched up at Testa's earnest solicitation and was finally ordered typewritten and revised. Testa did the job. He got \$75 for the typewriting and revising and another \$70.50 for comparing his work and trying to learn whether it was correct or not. Testa also made a pretty good thing off the Republican county bill.

The vouchers are still in the possession of District Attorney Breckons.

## THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB THANKS HAWAII YACHT CLUB

At the conclusion of the international yacht race last summer, the Hawaii Yacht Club cabled congratulations to the New York Yacht Club on their victory. This courtesy on the part of our local club has been acknowledged by the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, as follows:

Secretary New York Yacht Club, November 2d, 1903.  
Gentlemen: I am directed to convey to you a resolution of thanks, passed by the Club at the last meeting held October 22d, for your cable of congratulations received the evening of the last race for the America's cup.

With much appreciation, I am,  
Very respectfully,  
G. A. CORMACK, Secretary.

To Hawaii Yacht Club, Honolulu, Hawaii.

## PROMINENT NATIVE LAWYER IS DEAD

Samuel Kapiol Ka-ne, a native lawyer and public man, died at 5:10 o'clock a. m. yesterday at his house in School street. His funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the burial to be in Nuuanu cemetery. Rev. Lono, pastor of Kaunakapili church, will conduct the services. Mr. Ka-ne having been a member of that communion.

Mr. Ka-ne was born at Waimanalo, Koolauapo, Oahu, July 21, 1858, consequently was past 45 years of age at death. He was educated at the Royal school, Honolulu, and the Hanalei, Kauai, boarding school. Having studied law with W. L. Holokahiki, he was admitted to practice in the lower courts Jan. 31, 1884, and in the Supreme Court Dec. 15, 1885. Mr. Ka-ne joined his political fortunes with the annexation party, President Dole calling him to the Council of State, in which he sat from 1896 to 1900. He acted as a substitute Supreme Court Justice on October 18, 1895, in the absence of Justice Bickerton. At the time of his death Mr. Ka-ne was a member of the Tax Appeal court for the first division, Oahu, and of the Territorial Board of Health.

His father died at an advanced age two years ago, having been born before the New England missionaries arrived and becoming one of the earliest converts to Christianity. S. K. Ka-ne leaves a wife; two brothers, Benj. K. and Louis K. Ka-ne, and one sister, Mrs. William Kelki.

## The Mosquito War.

Editor Advertiser: A few weeks ago the tin cans were gathered by the proper officers. Very soon the benefit was seen, and mosquito nets remained undrawn.

Refreshing slumber was possible without the confinement of nets, so often helping the unhealthy influences of lack of ventilation.

Only few uneasy sexipeds sang their piercing songs about couches. But south winds again brought their singing notes about our ears, and nets were spread to keep them at bay.

Shall we not again gather up the milk tins, oyster, beef or mutton cans to be sent to their proper destination? It seems to me a continued and persistent effort is due to our health and comfort.

Up comrades and call the garbage carts again to our aid. Let us not nod our heads, Or turn a deaf ear to The stinging songs of mosquitoes That keep ours hot And our cheeks so spotted! Happy be who hurries The makika i ke Lakou make ma ke ka!

L. N. E.  
Honolulu, 4th Dec., 1903.

## BOYD'S SALARY IN SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court yesterday morning heard the claim of Robert N. Boyd, Deputy Registrar of the Land Court, against J. H. Fisher, Auditor, for his salary warrant. Attorney General Andrews and Judge Weaver appeared for the complainant; L. J. Warren for the respondent.

In the case of Hyman Bros. vs. Sing Worn, with W. A. Whiting, garnishee, Judge De Bolt rendered an oral decision finding that there was no money or property in the hands of the garnishee belonging to Sing Worn. He therefore ordered the garnishee discharged. The property under which the garnishee had been summoned was a fire claim award certificate for \$2072, on the claim of Tam Pong for Sing Worn. This was left in the custody of the clerk, to be deposited in the Judiciary department's safe and not to be withdrawn without notice being first given to Mr. Whiting. It was admitted that Sing Worn owed Hyman Bros. a debt of \$394.05. An appeal was noted by Robertson & Wilder for the plaintiff, Stewart for defendant; Whiting in person.

Mary Ann Kahanamake pleads to the bill in equity for foreclosure brought against her by the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii, saying she was married on February 22, 1894, by Rev. H. H. Parker in Honolulu to Kelikoa Kepuluna Palu, otherwise known as Kepuluna, and that her husband ought to be made a party to the bill, as she is advised.

Wm. Y. Kwai Fong has appealed from judgment in favor of Lui Shee, a Chinese plumber, against her for \$94.33 by District Magistrate Dickey.

A general denial is filed by M. V. Castro to the complaint of Manuel Cosme.

Judge Robinson yesterday drew a new jury to appear on Monday, Dec. 7, as follows: F. J. Church, T. R. Mossman, J. H. Taylor, F. J. Turner, J. B. Pakele, H. J. Mossman, J. Enright, C. W. Booth, A. K. Ozawa, Edgar Henriques, Frank P. McIntyre, Robert Kamakaea, James Young, Jesse J. Makainal, R. J. Nahora Hipa, C. Spencer, A. A. Montano, Thomas Horan, C. B. Lemon, John F. Soper, H. S. Swinton, John Paakaula, E. H. Wodehouse, Abraham Kekai, W. R. Campbell, J. L. Coulson. Several of this list have served on the grand jury this term and others on Judge Gear's trial jury.

"Do you drink?" inquired the young woman's mother. The young man hesitated. "Do you drink?" the lady repeated. "If you insist," replied the modest young man.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## THE BYSTANDER.

Bandmaster Berger under arrest! What a mournful day for Honolulu when that happened! It must have been like an eclipse of the sun while it lasted. That, happily, was only about half an hour, for that space the cornet and the timbrel and the flute being silent at Emma Square, while a large afternoon crowd waited for the conclusion of the interrupted band concert.

Kamehameha V. it was who had the jovial Kappelmeister apprehended. The offense was neither a crime nor a misdemeanor under the laws of that time, but a combination of evading royal instructions and lese majeste. For the latter element it was a case of the military bandmaster's obeying his immediate superior, in accordance with the strict German military discipline he learned in the Franco-Prussian war, before instructions he had received from the mouth of the monarch. Indeed, the bandmaster's trouble would have come earlier than it did, only that the king did not understand the German musician's plain English.

"The king sent for me," Captain Berger said lately in telling the story to Commodore Beckley outside the Governor's inner office, "and told me he wanted me to give piano lessons to Miss —, his adopted daughter."

"I grumbled and said I did not come to Honolulu as a music teacher for young ladies, but to take charge of the band."

"Hush," says the Royal Chamberlain, "or you will get in trouble if the king knows what you are saying."

"Well, it was agreed at last that I teach Miss — the piano between four and six o'clock two afternoons in the week. Everything went on nicely for a while till one afternoon, bad luck take it, the Governor ordered me to give a band concert at Emma Square. It was one of the afternoons for the piano lessons, but as bandmaster I was under the orders of the Governor. So I sent word to Miss — to put off the piano that day."

"There was a big crowd at the concert. No sooner did we play two or three pieces than a guard of soldiers came along and arrested me and marched me to the palace. The king asked me why I dared to disobey his command, and when I told him I was ordered by the Governor to give a band concert, he looked awfully stern and asked:

"Don't you know I am king?"  
"By and by he let me go, warning me that I must not let the piano lessons pass again, and I went back to Emma Square, where the crowd had been waiting all this time, wondering why the concert was stopped, and we began the program again where it was left off."

Since that episode in his long career, Bandmaster Berger has learned a great deal about the management of commander-in-chiefs. He has had a lot of them, too, to manage—kings, queens, presidents and governors. It is related that when Kalakaua, on the occasion of his entertaining distinguished visitors, would request an extension of the attendant band concert after the national anthem finale, the answer he got was like this:

"No, no, your majesty. We cannot play anything more after we have played Hawaii Pono. It would be an insult to your majesty."

There is a blue and white striped bathing suit frequently seen on the sands of the Hawaiian Hotel Annex, Waikiki, which apparently suffers from lack of contact with the sea-water. The bathing suit made its appearance a few months ago. There was a youth in it then, and the same one is again displaying the suit after a few weeks' absence from the islands. The wonder of frequenters at the beach on Sunday afternoons is that the bathing suit seemed never to touch brine. The young man has a habit of leaving the bathroom section by an entrance to the lawn, and especially if this happened to be many of the weaker sex present. Up and down the lawn the blue and white striped suit is paraded, and if chance throws any of the owner's female acquaintances his way, a tete-a-tete is indulged in apparently as an excuse for the young man to display his unconventionality.

"I have been serving on all kinds of juries for years and have had a pretty good opportunity to study the lawyers who have appeared in cases before us," said a well known Honolulu other day. "I have been called on juries for about ten years. There have been a good many lawyers here in that time, and I presume that every lawyer who has had a case to argue, has appeared before a jury of which I was a member. The lawyers are a peculiar class, to say the least. One would imagine from the way some of them talk to a jury that the latter has not the slightest inkling of common sense. Jurors are long-suffering, especially if the lawyer has a poor delivery and an apparent lack of knowledge of the case in hand. It is the poorest lawyers who drone through a windy argument, using up valuable time, as if the length of time it took for the argument was the best way to convince a jury. In the end I'll wager that the jury had absolutely failed to grasp the very points the attorney wished to impress upon it. Then again there are lawyers who rely upon a large fund of common sense, rather than a technical knowledge of law, to pull them through. Often such a lawyer puts things to jurors who are naturally not lawyers, in such a taking way they readily agree with him. Then there is the quick, incisive lawyer, who knows the law from a technical standpoint from A to Z, but who fires his argument to us with such a bewildering array of authorities, quoting from Latin, and hands out such intricate phrases, that the jurors are all at sea when he finishes. There are other lawyers here who have a measured manner of speaking, who have prepared their cases thoroughly beforehand, and know their witnesses and what they will say. These lawyers are generally the best understood, and they are not generally the ones to make our lives miserable by a windy discourse. I believe that many lawyers have the impression that a jury is so hemmed in with the law that it is a body of dummies which they can bluff at will. Lawyers may have peculiar opinions of the jurors after they have decided their cases, but the lawyers, too, must understand that the jurors have their opinions formed as to the lawyers."

There is a great effort being made to get the Home Rule party into the Democratic ranks, but the desire to have it connect is not unanimous. A Democrat said to me the other day: "It's this way: If Roosevelt is beaten there will be a new deal in the offices, Custom House, Postoffice, Internal Revenue Collector, U. S. Marshal, U. S. District Attorney and perhaps in the Governorship. Of course Carter could stay his term out if he chose, but his desire, as an appointed Governor, to give the appointing power a 'free hand' and not be a Kepoikai on a large scale, would probably take him back to private life in a hurry. Thus we should have big fish to fry. Now as the Democratic party stands, there are just enough of us in the leadership to take the big offices ourselves; but if the natives swarm in where would we be? Think of us when we get the Boyds, Kumalae, Meheula, Bill White, Mossman, Prendergast and all the rest of them clamoring for recognition! Probably the Governorship could be landed for Slippery Sam, though McClanahan may be the choice; but those other nice plums would be no cinch for us at all. I tell the crowd to lie low, but they won't. They are dead set after the kanakas. You knew it, didn't you, that McCarthy and Testa turned over our whole \$2000 campaign fund at the last moment to the Home Rulers? Where did we get the money? Maybe we got it from the National Committee, I dunno. Anyhow it went to the Home Rulers and now the same men want to turn over our organization to them as well. And not only to them! As sure as a Democratic President is elected there will be a rush of native Republicans into our party and we shall have to look around for halos to fit your Parkers and Conneys. I expect most of those 'leaders' who have no confidence in the Advertiser's Republicanism will be first in the barber's chair. That made me laugh—a lot of 'leaders' who never voted for a Republican President in their lives and some of whom pretty nearly shed blood to keep themselves from being Americans, reading anybody out of the Republican party. I only wish they would stay there themselves, but you bet we will have to take care of them when Gorman is President."

## A Japanese Arrested.

Torakichi Shoda was arrested by U. S. Marshal Hendry yesterday on the charge of importing a woman from Japan for immoral purposes. The woman in the case was indicted for bigamy by the Federal grand jury at this term. Marshal Hendry left for Wailua yesterday afternoon to make other arrests in the same line.

"What makes you so bad, Tommy?" asked an old lady of a precocious youngster.

"Cause the good die young," answered the incorrigible Tommy.

The Conversational Nuisance.—"I went to California," said the distinguished western man, "as a forty-niner."

"Dear me!" rejoined the very annoying girl. "Were you marked down from fifty?"—The Washington Star.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be ward off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## Gambling Must Stop

Judge Lindsay in the Police Court yesterday morning fined Oyawa seventy-five dollars and costs for having chea tickets in his possession. Judge Lindsay gave notice that he intended to break up gambling in the city by heavy fines.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth raided two gambling places last night, one at Moanalua, the other near the fertilizer works. About a dozen Japanese and Chinese were taken in.

## Sugar Shipments Increasing.

Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall reports the following sugar on Kauai awaiting shipment: P. 1826 bags; H. M. 1860; W. 1000; McB. 2500; total, 7,186 bags.

He reports the Mikahala at Waimea loading W. sugar. She will bring 2500 bags of McBryde sugar on Monday. The Mikahala was to have left for Niihau yesterday morning. The Italian bark Augustina Terrazina was at Makaweli discharging coal.

There were heavy rains at Hanalei Thursday and Friday.

Accounted for.—De Ranter: "I tell you, me boy, I made the hit of my life last night in my new play. Why, the audience was actually glued to its seats, as it were."

Criticism: "Oh, that accounts for it." De Ranter: "Accounts for what?" Criticism: "The fact that it didn't get up and leave."—Chicago News.



## Sale To Liquidate Copartner- ship of Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company.

The copartnership known as the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, composed of George W. Macfarlane, E. C. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, having been dissolved by the death of E. C. Macfarlane, February 16th, 1902, for the purpose of finally liquidating and closing the said copartnership with the consent of the survivors thereof, the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane, Fred W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, executors, and Florence B. Macfarlane, executrix, of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, duly appointed, qualified and acting, having filed a certain verified petition, having filed the said Estate of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, in the Circuit Court in and for the First Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, in which the matter of the said estate then was and now is pending, before the Honorable George D. Gear, Second Judge of said Circuit Court, sitting at Chambers, and made returnable before the said Honorable George D. Gear, as said Judge, on Monday, November 16th, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and the said petition having been duly heard and granted by said Honorable George D. Gear, as said Judge, on the date last aforesaid, and the said Honorable George D. Gear, on November 24th, 1903, having duly signed an order, judgment and decree granting the prayer of said petition, and, on December 1st, A. D. 1903, having also signed an order modifying and amending the said order, decree and judgment, as by reference to the said petition and orders, on file in said Circuit Court, and to all the proceedings relative thereto, will more fully and at large appear.

Now therefore: Under the law and the proceedings and each of them aforesaid, for the purpose of finally liquidating and closing the copartnership aforesaid, and in conformity with the order, judgment and decree aforesaid, to which the survivors of the said copartnership, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, have consented in writing, as by the petition aforesaid fully appears, the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, survivors of the said copartnership, as said survivors, and the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane, Fred W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, executors, and Florence B. Macfarlane, executrix, of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, will offer for sale and will sell as a whole, at public auction, through James F. Morgan, auctioneer, hereby chosen and designated for that purpose, at the auction sales rooms of said James F. Morgan, Nos. 847-857 Keahumahu street, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, January 9th, 1904, at the hour of 12 o'clock M. of that day, to the highest bidder, beyond or for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the entire property, assets, and goodwill of the said Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company.

**DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.**  
List of Freehold and Leasehold Lands and Improvements, Sheep and other Live Stock and Property owned by the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, viz:

### FREEHOLD LANDS.

**LAND OF OULI, Ahupua'a**, containing 4,000 acres, more or less, and extending from the sea, near Kawaiahae, to the top of the Kohala range of mountains, with a stream of water running through same, said stream having its origin in those mountains.

**LAND AT LIHUE**, in Waimea, the former homestead of James L. Landa and Frank Spencer, and formerly the headquarters of the Lihue Cattle Ranch and Beef Packing Establishment, adjoining the land of Ouli and containing 50 acres. This also has a stream of water running through it, and is a beautiful block of land.

**LAND OF AHULI**, in Waimea, the former homestead of Edward Sparke, and formerly the headquarters of the sparke Sheep Ranch. This is probably the finest residence site in the district of Waimea, and is a magnificent block of land having an area of 2 acres, through which there is also a running stream of pure water.

There are valuable stone fences and pens on the above properties.

The two last mentioned fine blocks of land are very advantageously situated, and are almost in conjunction with the fine residence property of the late John P. Parker, the headquarters of the Parker Cattle Ranch.

These lands are covered with fine fanlike Grass, ornamental trees, &c., and the climate of this locality has no equal anywhere else in the islands, being at an elevation of 2700 feet and the base of snow-capped Mauna Kea, where the average temperature is from 50 deg. to 60 deg.

### LEASED LANDS.

**LEASE OF THE LAND OF HOLO-KAWAI**, near Waimea, from the Hawaiian Government, containing 1035½ acres, and expiring January 10th, 1909, rent, \$62.25 per annum. There are two streams of water from Mauna Kea running through this land.

**LEASE OF LAND AT WAIMEA** from Crown Commissioners, containing 258 acres, expiring June 1st, 1908, rent, \$250 per annum. The boundary of this land on one side is on the Waiala stream.

**LEASE OR MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT** between the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company and John P. and Samuel Parker, for running sheep on a portion of the large upua of Waikoloa, in exchange for the privilege granted to the Parker ranch of running cattle on the Sheep

Co.'s lands. This agreement expires in 1909.  
There is also a lease, just expired, of Crown lands in Waimea, which the Puuloa Sheep & Stock Ranch Co. and its assigns, have held for 50 years, containing 679 acres, of which they are now in possession; and they have made application to the Territorial Government for a renewal of the lease. This application has not yet been acted upon.

### THE IMPROVEMENTS.

Consist of a Dwelling House of Manager at Keamoku, Men's Quarters, Large Shearing Shed, Yards, Pens, Wire Fences, Stone and Cement Cisterns, &c., and the following appurtenances, viz: Wool-Press, Iron Water Tanks, Redwood Water Tanks, Harness, Furniture, Scales, Sheep-Shears, Wool Packing, &c., &c., and the following:

### LIVE STOCK.

7,000 Sheep, more or less, including Ewes, Rams and Lambs;  
25 Work Horses;  
40 Mares and Unbroken Foals;  
6 Team Horses and Hauling Wagons.

The whole comprising a complete Sheep and Stock Ranch.  
The sheep are principally of the Merino breed, crossed with Southdown and Shropshire, and the wool produced by the Ranch has always commanded the highest price in the Hawaiian Wool Market.

### TERMS OF SALE.

No bid for less than twenty thousand dollars, in gold coin of the United States, will be received.

Cash, in gold coin of the United States, payable as follows:

1. Ten per centum of the purchase price, at the time of sale, upon the fall of the hammer, to be paid either in gold coin of the United States to the survivors above named, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, or in a certified check or certified checks, payable to their order.

2. The remainder of the purchase price, within ten days after confirmation of the sale by the Judge of said First Circuit Court, before whom the said Estate of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, may then be pending, and, upon the execution and acknowledgment by the undersigned, survivors, executors and executrix as aforesaid, and by each of them individually, of all conveyances, deeds, bills of sale, and other instruments, necessary to the full consummation of said sale and to the vesting of the title to the said property, real and personal, and of the good will of the copartnership aforesaid, in the purchaser, and concurrently with the delivery of the same and of possession of the said property to the purchaser.

All deeds, bills of sale, and other papers at the expense of the purchaser. Further particulars can be obtained at the law office of Henry E. Highton, corner of Fort and King streets, at the law office of Hatch & Ballou, Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, or from the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane or Henry R. Macfarlane.

Dated Honolulu, H. T., December 1st, A. D. 1903.

GEORGE W. MACFARLANE,  
HENRY R. MACFARLANE,  
Survivors of the Copartnership of Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company.

GEORGE W. MACFARLANE,  
HENRY R. MACFARLANE,  
FRED W. MACFARLANE,  
FLORENCE B. MACFARLANE,  
Executors and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased. 2543—St

## HAWAII AS A FOREIGN COUNTRY

A Cleveland varnish company is responsible for the following letter:  
Mr. John M. Davis, Box 320, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir: We have your favor of the 10th inst. and advise you that we cannot send our sample cans abroad, so we enclose herewith the 10c. you sent us. The Postoffice authorities refuse to take our sample cans to foreign countries, and we have no special packages for export.

We believe, however, that our San Francisco Agents, Messrs. Whittier, Coburn & Co., 22 Fremont St., have an agent in Honolulu, who carries Jap-a-Lack in stock, and we are today writing them to advise you if such is the case.

Regretting our inability to serve you, we are,

Yours very truly,

THE GLIDDEN VARNISH CO.,  
H. G. Ashbrook, Mgr. Jap-a-Lack Dept.

### Mr. Muckley Leaving.

Pastor E. S. Muckley of the Christian church of Honolulu has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Christian church of Portland, Oregon, with a membership of 600 and subordinate organizations proportionately strong. He will leave with Mrs. Muckley and family for Portland in the Alameda the 30th of this month. Mr. Muckley will be greatly regretted by the congregation he has ably ministered to here for two years, as well as by the leading religious workers of the city generally, of whom he has been one of the most active coadjutors.

### Testa's Lucid Explanation.

What has an endorsed voucher by Frank Godfrey to E. J. Testa got to do with the latter? As the voucher speaks for itself, how can it be considered as graft? Other people were doing the same, i. e., sold copies of the Civil and Penal codes including Testa himself. That's no graft, but legitimate business.—Independent.

**WHEN SUFFERING** from a cold and you fear an attack of pneumonia, secure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it judiciously. There is no danger from this disease when this remedy is used. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## FOUNTAIN PENS AND KNIVES HAVE DISAPPEARED

### House Members Had Enough Pens at Thirty Dollars a Dozen to Go Around Twice. Expensive Knives to Give Away.

Five dozen fountain pens for which the Territory of Hawaii paid from \$2.50 to \$3.00 apiece are missing. They were bought by the House during the last session—enough to go around the members twice—and they have never been turned into the Secretary of the Territory, the proper custodian of all such property. There are also about four dozen fine pen knives which also went the way of the fountain pens. The Territory still has the desks used in the House of Representatives during the last session, but about every other piece of movable property has disappeared.

No one knows what became of the fountain pens, although some of the native members could put their hands on some of them, without having to leave their own firesides. What the House wanted with sixty fountain pens no one knows. There were besides these, dozens and dozens of ordinary penholders and gross after gross of steel pens. And the members never had occasion to use their pens at all unless it was to sign vouchers for their pay. The typewriting bills were certainly large enough to include every one of the reports turned in by committees, while some of the committees had so many clerks, interpreters, translators, typists, proof-readers, etc., according to the vouchers, that there could not have been space within the committee room for the members of the House.

Still there might be some excuse for the House members. They could not have known that they were paying for the fountain pens out of the public purse. (When the House session was opened one morning each member found upon his desk a handsome fountain pen of the most expensive make. They were pocketed without question. Some of the members did take the trouble to find the cause of the presentation and they were told that the pens were presented to them with the compliments of the Sergeant-at-Arms. He was grateful to the members for his election to that responsible position, but when the source of payment was questioned in the newspapers Editor Testa of the Independent rushed to the rescue with a statement that the pens would be paid for and it was nobody's business anyway who did it.)

### THE VOUCHERS TELL THE STORY.

In the bill of Wall, Nichols & Co. for February 28th there is a charge of \$75 for thirty Waterman fountain pens, also a second one of \$15 for a half dozen more.

It might be considered by people who have no acquaintance with the inner workings of a Hawaiian legislature that thirty-six pens costing \$2.50 apiece ought to satisfy the members of the House for at least one session. But it didn't. Probably some member was missed in the general distribution or perhaps a twenty dollar day clerk wasn't able to work fast enough with ordinary pen and ink. Someone has suggested even, that perhaps legislators have relatives and friends or constituents who appreciate a little gift once in awhile. To cut a long story short a month later Clerk Meheula approved a second voucher for a dozen additional pens. Some of the members surely were about to make a little gift, or else weren't quite satisfied with the first pen they had been given. A half dozen fountain pens were purchased from Wall-Nichols at \$3 apiece. In the same voucher is another charge for six pens at \$2.50 apiece.

Along towards the end of the regular session another shortage developed in the fountain pen supply of the House. On May 22nd still a new supply of fountain pens was purchased from Wall-Nichols. This purchase was of a dozen pens and the price for the dozen was \$34.

House members also had a penchant for pen knives and good pen knives at that. Enough were purchased to give practically every member two knives and as there are none remaining it is apparent that some of the legislators are carrying the knives in their pockets to this day. Of these knives three dozen were purchased in the early part of the session from E. O. Hall & Son at \$16.50 per dozen, or \$49.50 for the lot. In March still another supply was purchased and from the appearance of the voucher some of the members must have picked out the knives they most fancied. Wall-Nichols sold these: six at \$1.25 apiece, two at \$1.85 apiece, two at \$2.00 apiece, one at \$1.85 and one more at \$2.50.

The stationery bills are also large. The members did not have to stint themselves a bit, and some of them are said to have stacks of fine tablet paper at their homes which could not be used during the session, and which will last them until the next.

Neither the fountains pens or expensive knives can be found. Perhaps the Territorial Grand Jury may be able to locate them.

## POSTPONE COUNTY ACT MEETING

The town meeting to discuss the status of the county act has been postponed until Monday evening and will in all probability be held in Progress hall. It was found impossible to obtain a hall of any kind for this evening and with the many counter attractions it was thought best to postpone the meeting until Monday.

Captain Williamson was compelled to refuse absolutely the use of the drill shed for a meeting either political or otherwise. Over a year ago the War Department notified the National Guard that the drill shed could be used for military purposes only, and since then all requests for a different use have been turned down. Progress hall is the only place now available and the meeting will be held there Monday evening.

The speakers who have been invited to address the meeting represent all political parties in the Territory. They will include Governor Carter, Henry E. Highton, Edgar Cayless, R. W. Breckons, A. S. Humphreys, W. O. Smith and F. W. Beckley. The discussion will however not be limited to the speakers named above.

G. W. Smith yesterday criticized the implied threat in the following editorial in the Bulletin:  
"Should the Saturday night county law meeting turn out as a medium for springing a few remarks contained in slated or unslated resolutions, it will surely prove a fruitful source of trouble."

Mr. Smith said that the meeting was in no way political and that as far as he knew no resolutions had been

prepared for offering to the meeting. It was intended for a discussion of the county act and nothing else.

## NO FAVORS FOR NEWSPAPERS

The quartermaster's clerk on the transport Sherman has peculiar notions of courtesy to newspapers, he having arrived at the opinion after four years of service on transports that it is no business of his to supply newspapers with a passenger list, or to make up a list as the clerks on all other transports do.

"No, I have no list for the newspapers," said he. "I'm not doing that any more. If I was young in the service I might be making up lists, but I've been four years' on transports and don't propose to do it any more. I don't have to do it and therefore won't do it, that's all."

Captain Williamson, Depot Quartermaster at Honolulu, promptly turned over one of his lists to the newspaper man and the void occasioned by the clerk was filled.

**RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.**—Mrs. M. A. Clark, of Timberrange, N. S. W., Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicine. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## JONES IS A GRAND JUROR

### And Also Gave Meheula a Voucher He Got From the House.

Ulysses H. Jones, a member of the present Territorial grand jury which is investigating the legislative graft, was himself a beneficiary through the liberal distribution of money by the House of Representatives. Among the vouchers which were disclosed by the Federal jury investigation is one for thirty dollars made out in the name of Ulysses H. Jones. Jones sold to the Territory of Hawaii two copies of the laws of the Territory for which he received fifteen dollars apiece.

The voucher is dated March 13th and is made out in the name of Ulysses H. Jones. It is as follows:

1 copy Penal Laws.....\$15.00  
1 copy of Civil Laws..... 15.00  
Total.....\$30.00

The voucher is approved by Solomon Meheula. More significant still it is endorsed on the back to Solomon Meheula. On the face of it the voucher indicates that Meheula, the man who, according to the Federal jury's report needs the most investigation was paid the money. Ulysses H. Jones as a member of the Territorial grand jury is called upon to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the man to whom he was under obligation, at least sufficiently to endorse over to him a voucher for thirty dollars.

## BALL RETURNS MONEY TO JAPS

J. P. Ball, the attorney who, it is claimed, induced Japanese to emigrate to Canada and the United States, yesterday agreed to return to eight Japanese in the city, forty dollars each which they had given him to pay their passage. Demand was made upon him by R. W. Breckons and J. W. Cathcart, who have taken up the cases for the Japanese, and Ball hastened to comply with the request for the return of the money. The eight Japanese came here from the other islands in response to an alluring advertisement published by Ball in the Japanese newspapers. It is said that the refunding of the money will not serve as a stop to the threatened damage suit.

## PRINCESS WILCOX GOING TO CO ST

The Princess Theresa Wilcox said yesterday that she intended to leave in the Alameda for San Francisco. She expects to be away for some time and may go to Washington.

The Princess said that her coalition with Cayless was very successful, and the new Home Rule-Democratic party was gaining adherents all over the islands. She also said that there would of January on the occasion of the little Princess's birthday anniversary, be something doing about the middle

## A KAMAAINA PASSES AWAY

### Horace Gates Crabbe Died Last Night.

Horace Gates Crabbe, one of the three or four oldest kamaainas in the Hawaiian Islands, died last evening about 10:30 o'clock at his residence on Nuuanu Avenue, in the presence of three sons and a daughter. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis which he received about a week ago. He became unconscious yesterday noon and passed away in this condition.

The funeral will take place at 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon from the Masonic Temple under the auspices of Lodge le Progres de l'Oceanie, No. 124, A. and A. S. R., of which order he was a member.

Horace Gates Crabbe was born in Philadelphia March 2, 1837. He came to Honolulu in 1847 and remained here ever since with the exception of a few visits to the mainland. When he was about sixteen years of age, his father, Captain Crabbe of the United States Marine Corps, was attached to the yards at New Orleans. He was ordered to California and took passage in a sailing vessel and came around Cape Horn. The vessel carried United States stores which were consigned to the naval forces at Monterey. Young Crabbe undertook the journey as clerk to his father. They remained in California for a short time, when Captain Crabbe was sent to Honolulu. He was a representative here of the United States for some time, when he resigned and went into business for himself. Horace Crabbe remained with his father, acting as his clerk. He afterwards went into business for himself.

While Col. W. F. Allen was Collector of the Port Horace Crabbe occupied a position in the Customs House and in a subsequent regime he was the acting Surveyor of the Port.

When Lunalilo came to the throne he called Mr. Crabbe from the Customs House and offered him the post of chamberlain, which was accepted. Mr. Crabbe walked with the king to the place where he took the oath. He was king's chamberlain until that monarch's death about a year afterward. He then went to Leliehua Ranch which he partly owned. The drought came and the ranch was almost stripped of its live stock. He returned to Honolulu and successfully engaged in the draying and hay and grain business. While in the grain business he was elected a noble on the National Reform ticket during the reign of Kalakaua and served his term in the legislature.

In later years he was connected with the police station under Marshal Parke, and was also with the Oahu Railway. In recent times he retired from active participation in business or affairs.

He was one of the oldest Masons in the Islands having been connected with Lodge le Progres for over thirty years.

He was married in 1857 to Elizabeth Meek, daughter of Captain John Meek. He leaves surviving him five children: De Courcy W., John M., Clarence L., the President of the Hawaiian Senate; Horace N., and Mrs. Lydia R. Allen.

## HOME RULERS ASK ROOSEVELT NO TOT REAPPOINT LITTLE

Home Rulers on Hawaii are circulating petitions against the reappointment of Judge Gilbert F. Little, which will be forwarded to President Roosevelt. The natives claim that Little discriminates against them in drawing jurors and is prejudiced against Hawaiians. The petitions are also being circulated on Maui and a number of them were received in Honolulu yesterday. One was numerously signed in Honolulu yesterday, Representative Kuphea, Senator Kalaauokalani and other native leaders having signed. The petition is in the following form:

To Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Mr. President: The undersigned, citizens of the Territory of Hawaii, respectfully petition that upon the expiration of his term of office, the Honorable Gilbert F. Little, Judge of the Fourth Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, be not reappointed, among other reasons for the reason that said Judge has openly and unqualifiedly announced his opposition to the placing of any citizen of Hawaiian extraction upon the jury empaneled in his Court and has and is now carrying out this policy in the empanelling of juries in his Circuit thereby creating race juries which the Congressional Act organizing the Territory of Hawaii abolished and is opposed to.

We submit, an investigation of this charge by the Department of Justice, will show that Judge Little is opposed to Hawaiian jurors because of their

nationality and practically without regard to the personal qualifications of such jurors or their fitness to serve, his opposition, amounting to this, that the Hawaiians have had their day and are not considered by him fit jurors anyhow, whoever they are, and in this connection we state that under existing laws the Judge has had practically supreme control of the selection of jurors, so that Judge Little is in a position to enforce and carry out his prejudices, and we submit that investigation will show that he is carrying out his prejudices and that the jury list of his Court shows such a small percentage of Hawaiians as to prove that the juries are drawn on race lines with only just enough Hawaiians on the jury to technically escape the accusation that juries are drawn on race lines in his court, all of which is very respectfully submitted.

Unfinished: When the new puppies were discovered to be blind Teddy was very unhappy. His auntie assured him that God would open their eyes in due time. When bedtime came Teddy was heard adding a petition to his prayers: "Dear God, do please hurry up and finish those puppies!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Her first proposal: Madge—"Was she glad when he told her the old, old story?" Marjorie—"You bet she was. Why, that girl never heard it before."—Puck.







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A PRO-HATCH  
RESOLUTION

(Continued from page 1.)

"It is beyond question that a claim on foreign behalf against a State or Territory of the Union would be presented through, rather than to, the State Department; that is, it would be presented to the local and not to the Federal Government, and would be finally adjusted and recognized or denied by the former."

In the Organic Act, approved April 30th, 1900, and which, except as to appropriations that it immediately conferred, took effect June 14th, 1900, the previous views of the Government were distinctly and fully endorsed.

Section 1, identified the phrase "the laws of Hawaii" with "the constitution and laws of the Republic of Hawaii," in force at the date of the transfer, August 12th, 1898.

Section 5, exempted Hawaii from the operation of the Federal laws, "locally inapplicable" and in terms from section 1850 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, that provided for the submission to Congress of territorial legislation, which, if disapproved, was to be "null and void."

Section 6 gave effect to the "laws of Hawaii," not in conflict with the Federal Constitution or laws or with the provisions of the Organic Act.

Section 7 specifically repeated enumerated sections of the Hawaiian Constitution and statutes.

Section 10 continued legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and protected legal rights, existing when the Act became operative, which were to be "as effectual as if this Act had not been passed."

Section 55 provided that the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable.

Section 56 enacted: "That the legislature may create counties and town and city municipalities within the Territory of Hawaii and provide for the government thereof," thus withdrawing the whole subject of counties and municipalities from Congressional action and confiding it to the territorial legislature.

All the departments of the Territorial government were established on the same basis. The local courts, as to rights, remedies and procedure, were maintained in a similar way, and the distinction between them and the Federal Court definitely marked out, as will be readily seen from Chapter IV, Sections 81, 82, 83 and 86.

Under Section 4, all citizens of the Republic of Hawaii, on August 12th, 1898, became citizens of the United States, and, by Section 100, five years' residence in the Islands prior to June 14th, 1900, was made tantamount to the five years' residence prescribed by the general naturalization laws, and, as to these residents, declarations of intention and renunciation of former allegiance were waived.

After the Organic Act had been approved, but before it took general effect, four appropriation acts adopted by the local Council of State were sent to the President for his signature, and, on May 23rd, 1900, the Secretary of State replied: "The President has carefully considered these Acts and the circumstances under which they were passed. He does not think it was necessary to embody in the Acts the provision making his approval necessary to their validity. He therefore returns them to you with the suggestion that they be enacted anew, omitting the section providing for the approval of the President of the United States."

These facts might be greatly multiplied but time is short, and they appear to me sufficient. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Mankie case is in line with the inferences that necessarily result.

As I have already said, I am not here to express professional opinions upon strictly legal questions, but, as a kamaaina in the United States and a citizen of the Territory of Hawaii, I have the right to say, and I do say, with absolute sincerity, that the Federal Government and the people of the United States, in honor are bound to respect local self-government in these Islands, and that to the full extent of my ability and influence, I propose to hold them to their position.

If this Territory had been acquired by conquest or purchase, and had previously been in an uninhabited and unorganized condition, the facts would have been different, but, even then, Home Rule, not as a party designation but as an American principle, equally endorsed by all parties, would have been applicable. Under our system, irrespective of surrounding circumstances, territory is added to the national domain for the express purpose of conversion into States, with the attributes of State sovereignty as limited by the Federal Constitution. The proposition was specifically incorporated into the ordinance accepting the Northwest Territory and in the treaties for the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, and it has pervaded our national extension. At the time of annexation, in every respect but the tropical labor situation and the preponderance of Asiatic population, the Hawaiian Islands were ripe for the adoption of a State Constitution and for admission into the Union, under a State government. They were so treated, and, to recede from that attitude, would not only be unjust and unfair, but it would disturb the balance of our constitutional system.

It is common and proper where, under the provisions of a State or Territorial statute, some possible Federal claim or question is involved, to secure Congressional endorsement and thus reduce the emoluments of the profession to which I am attached. But, after definitely conferring the power upon a territorial legislature, I am not aware of any instance in which Congress has undertaken municipal legislation in territories. There may be such a precedent, but I am unconscious of its existence. I do not believe, therefore, that Congress will attempt, and I feel that it ought not to undertake to pass upon the County Government Act, as enacted by the Hawaiian legislature, or to legislate municipally for this Territory. It may restrict or liberalize voting qualifications. It may act upon franchises granted to corporations or individuals. There are many directions in which it may beneficially exercise its functions. But to abridge or interfere with self-government in established communities, and, emphatically in the special case of Hawaii, is not within its legitimate province.

It follows that, as an individual citizen, I antagonize all proposed amendments to existing laws that attempt to withdraw from the people of this territory the right of self-government and to officers, judicial and executive, selected from among themselves, and particularly with any interference by Congress with local municipal legislation, which includes the County Government Act.

I have an aloha in my heart, endorsed by my mind, for the Hawaiian Islands and for the Hawaiian people, which have become merged, but not submerged, in the grand and rising current of American nationality. Having cast in my lot with you, I propose to be loyal to my new relations. I glory in your scenic splendors, advancing from softest beauty to incomparable sublimity. I realize the beneficence of your tropical climate, tempered by the trade currents, and at once stable and diversified. Your productions can be varied and increased beyond prediction. The volcanic forces of the earth under providential direction, placed you in a central situation, in the mightiest ocean, rapidly becoming the scene of the most advanced movements of the human race. Commerce and trade, the converging lines of human progress, could not if they would and would not if they could escape from ever-increasing contributions to your material, intellectual and moral growth. The men of keen vision, of exact training and yet whirlwind energy, who are the commanding figures in the world's expansion, cannot pass you by. The worn, feeble and scarred veterans of peace and war, can here find health and repose. Beauty and utility are here indissolubly embraced. And here disciplined strength, elevated souls and gentle manners, correspond to the converging

(Continued on page 6)

HILO'S NEW  
YEAR RACESGetting Ready for  
the Holiday  
Meet.

HILO, Dec. 4.—Defender is coming back to town. Defender is the snappy little black that was heavily backed at the Fourth of July races against Rejected. His owner, Mr. Carty, of Papaloa, has parted with him to a company of Hilo gentlemen who will train him for all he is worth for the New Year races. The Hilo hut is composed of Messrs. O'Rourke, Riley, Holmes, Wright, Easton and Moses. It is said they paid \$500 for the celebrated runner. Defender has a fine record on the Bay District track, and for a long time held the record on the Fresno track.

There are a number of horses at the track at Hoolulu Park training for the coming races. Mr. O'Rourke is looking after Dixie Land, Carter Harrison and Rejected. He says Dixie went a mile one day this week two seconds better than his Hilo track record. Rejected never was so good as he is today, and Carter Harrison is working well.

A side purse of \$500 has been made up for Carter Harrison, Dixie Land and Racine Murphy and any others that will come in. It is not known whether Racine Murphy will go against these other two or not.

Five Japanese have already come in with their horses and this branch of the New Year races promises to be livelier than ever before. Mr. Brughell has dispensed with all trainers and is working his little sorrel, Philip, himself. Philip never looked better than at the present.

The program for the New Year race meet is published elsewhere, together with the conditions and purses.—Tribune.

## THOS. C. McPHERSON DEAD.

Thos. C. McPherson, the only non-generian in Hilo, came to his death suddenly last Tuesday at his home on Volcano street. The old gentleman was painting his cottage and fell from the ladder on which he was standing to the ground. The shock was more than he could stand and he breathed his last shortly after being picked up. The funeral was held Wednesday from Brown residence adjoining the cottage where the old man had spent his last years. Rev. Mr. Baptiste made a short funeral address.

McPherson was one of the quaint and lovable characters of Hilo. His varied life in many lands made him a storehouse of reminiscence. Born at Inverness, Scotland, about 1812, he came of the sturdy Scotch ancestry and carried inviolate through his long life the highest sense of honor and sterling honesty. He served in the Crimean war. He was a sailor before the war and became a captain. He spent about forty years of his life in the Hawaiian Islands and one time was captain of the schooner Fannie which plied between Honolulu and San Francisco. He was also a contractor and mechanic at one time.

For the past seven years he has been with J. D. Kennedy the jeweller, working in various capacities. He left a will, naming C. C. Kennedy as executor.—Tribune.

## KILAUEA BOOMING.

The activity at the Kilauea crater is on the increase. Large number of visitors are at the Volcano House and they all report a magnificent sight in Lauea. The Hilo people who prefer to stay at home have been favored with splendid views of Mauna Loa this week. Mokuaweoweo doing herself proud, having been continuously active for two months.

The lava lake in the bottom of Halemauana is now 300 by 123 feet in size and is not more than 650 feet from the surface. The lake is kept in commotion by one fountain, which works steadily. At times a second fountain plays.

Manager Bldgood has just made new measurements of the circumference of Halemauana. He finds that it now measures 4321 feet, whereas a year ago it was only a little more than 3000. This increase in size is caused by a falling of the walls. The debris in the bottom, with the present outpouring of lava, has filled up a space of about 200 feet. The weather at the Volcano House yesterday was bright and clear. There will probably be an excursion at popular rates Saturday.—Tribune.

MITCHELL AFTER  
KALUA'S SCALP

Authentic information by mail has been received from Washington, that Senator Mitchell was about to urge President Roosevelt forthwith to dismiss Judge John W. Kalua from the bench of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, in accordance with the findings and recommendation of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Porto Rico and Pacific Islands.

It is rumored that Representative S. F. Chillingworth of Oahu, who was for many years a resident of Maui, is among the candidates for the Judgeship.

Patron—"I suppose the leading lady is very happy after getting all those bouquets." Usher—"Oh, no. She only got five." Patron—"Gracious! Isn't that enough?" Usher—"No; she paid for six, I believe."—Philadelphia Press.

THE NEWEST  
REGIMENTTransport Sher-  
man Here From  
Manila.

The baby regiment of the Infantry branch of Uncle Sam's army, and one which has never seen the mother country because it was born and has spent the first two years of its life in the Philippines, is aboard the United States Army transport Sherman, which arrived yesterday forenoon from Manila via Nagasaki. The infant is a lusty one, bronzed and weather beaten in the tropical climate of the island of Mindanao where it received its first baptism of fire, and is now about to make its first visit to the United States proper.

Seldom in the history of the United States army has a regiment, after its birth, been compelled to travel thousands of miles across a trackless ocean, to put foot on the parent soil, and it is the only infantry regiment which has so far had this peculiar experience.

The Sherman arrived in port about 11 o'clock yesterday morning and moored alongside Naval Dock No. 1. In a short time a majority of the soldiers had disembarked and spread all over town, glad to stretch their legs after their long voyage from the Philippine capital from which they sailed on November 14. The vessel stopped at Nagasaki and sailed again for Honolulu on November 21. The vessel travelled in considerable rough weather although it was not bad enough to cause any decided discomfort to the troops. The transport behaved well and kept a steady keel.

The health of the troops and passengers was excellent, not one death being recorded since leaving Manila, the first trip the vessel has had home ward bound that the death list was not increased.

Upon arrival on the mainland the Thirtieth Infantry will be divided, the headquarters, band and eight companies going to Fort Crook, Nebraska, two companies to Little Rock, Ark., and two companies to Fort Reno, I. T. Among the soldiers aboard are sixteen discharged members of the Ninth Infantry who have been attached to the Legation Guard at Peking. These together with 79 other discharged soldiers badly bruised and strained. At driers belonging to various regiments are under the command of Lieut. Metcalf.

The Thirtieth Infantry was organized in the Philippines February 2, 1901, one battalion of the 28th Infantry being transferred to it bodily and the remainder recruited from other regiments in the archipelago.

The regiment began to see active service on being sent to the island of Mindanao during the campaign of General Bell against the insurgents in Bananagas. Companies E, F, G, H, I, and M were attached to Bell's command under Major Pitcher. The companies saw pretty active service in Mindanao, as this island was a place of refuge for awhile for the fleeing insurgents from other islands.

At Abra De Hog Company F was attacked one evening while at dinner. The attack was a complete surprise, but the soldiers gallantly rallied and after securing their arms, pumped a hail of lead into the attacking party and put them to rout, and inflicted severe losses. The company pursued the insurgents for two days, returning after having sent the Filipinos flying in every direction. The company at the time it was attacked, was quartered in the town, having occupied all the available dwellings. Despite the peculiar nature of the attack and the subsequent pursuit, the company suffered no injuries except three wounded.

The troops were subjected to guerrilla warfare during their occupancy of the island. The Filipinos operated in small detachments or bands, and have now become mere ladrone.

The headquarters and one battalion were quartered since July, 1902, at Santa Mesa, and five companies did guard duty at the military prison on Malahi Island at Laguna de Bay.

Three companies also served at San Francisco de Malabon in Cavite Province and another at the quarantine station at Marivales.

Companies A, B, K and C, served in the island of Marinduque, with headquarters and a company at Baco. Colonel J. J. McConnell has commanded the regiment since summer when he reached the rank of Colonel. He is a Civil War veteran.

Among the passengers is General Sanno, who as Colonel has seen service in the Philippines for the past three years. He is now retired as a Brigadier General and is returning home.

Major W. W. Robinson, formerly Depot Quartermaster of the Army at Honolulu, was a passenger with Mrs. Robinson, as far as Nagasaki, where he went ashore and remained.

The transport leaves for San Francisco today at 12 o'clock noon. The following is a complete list of the officers and passengers on the Sherman:

Ham A. Carlton, 1st Lieut. 30th Inf.; Benjamin R. Wade, 1st Lieut. 30th Inf.; Geo. A. Goodrich, 1st Lieut. 30th Inf.; Milo C. Corey, 1st Lieut. 30th Inf.; O. C. Nicholas, 1st Lieut. 30th Inf.; Oliver P. Robinson, 2nd Lieut. 30th Inf.; James A. Higgins, 2nd Lieut. 30th Inf.; Walter Kreuger, 2nd Lieut. 30th Inf.; Henry Hossfeld, 2nd Lieut. 30th Inf.; D. B. Lawton, 2nd Lieut. 30th Inf.; Albin L. Clark, 2nd Lieut. 30th Inf.; Geo. C. Marshall, 2nd Lieut. 30th Inf.; Robt. L. Weeks, 2nd Lieut. 30th Inf.; Homer E. Lewis, 2nd Lieut. 30th Inf.; Jacob W. S. Wuest, 2nd Lieut. 30th Inf.; George R. Guild, 2nd Lieut. 30th Inf.; Stuart A. Howard, 2nd Lieut. 30th Inf.; George B. Pillsbury, 1st Lieut. Eng. Corps; Geo. R. Spaulding, 1st Lieut. Eng. Corps; Earl I. Brown, 1st Lieut. Eng. Corps; Elliott J. Dent, 1st Lieut. Eng. Corps; James E. Mahoney, Major Marine Corps; Ira L. Fredendall, Capt. and Q. M. U. S. A.; Arthur M. Edwards, Capt. and Q. M. U. S. A.; Guy Carleton, Capt. and Paymaster U. S. A.; E. D. Ryan, Capt. and Paymaster U. S. A.; G. V. R. Moseley, 1st Lieut. 1st Cav.; F. W. Mills, Jr., 1st Lieut. 7th Inf.; J. H. Allen, 1st Lieut. Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; A. M. McNabb, 2nd Lieut. Philipp. Scouts; Jas. F. Kemp, Contract Surgeon, U. S. A.; Geo. F. Owens, Contract Surgeon, U. S. A.; David E. Lyle, Capt. 27th Inf.; William G. Rogers, Capt. 27th Inf.; D. M. Metcalf, 2nd Lieut. Philipp. Scouts; H. Herbert, 2nd Lieut. Marine Corps; U. S. N.; Jas. Lawrence, Veterin. Surg. 8th Cav.; Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, wife Colonel; Miss O'B. Connell, Mrs. G. Carleton, wife Capt.; Miss Cora Carleton, daughter; Miss Nellie Carleton, daughter; Mrs. W. E. Welsh, wife Capt.; Mrs. H. Tebbetts, wife Capt.; Mrs. E. D. Ryan, wife Capt. Navy; Baby Ryan; Miss R. Creedmore, member family Capt. Ryan; Mrs. C. W. Weeks, Mrs. L. P. Rucker, Mrs. W. R. Wade, Mrs. C. V. H. Moseley, Mrs. J. E. Bell, Mrs. T. L. Smith, Mrs. W. W. Bessell, Master Willie Bessell, Claude Hunt, Mrs. Eugene Barton, Wm. P. Creager, T. E. Adams.

Families Enlisted Men: Mrs. Geo. H. Hall, Mrs. Henry C. Hensley; Baby Hensley.

Army Nurses: Miss Dora E. Thompson, Miss Ida L. Thompson.

Civil Employees: J. A. Whitbeck, clerk U. S. Navy; Joseph Bergen, clerk U. S. Navy; D. Haskell, clerk U. S. Navy; W. P. Butler, clerk Pay Dept. U. S. N.; Louis Louven, Eng. Q. M. Dept.; W. P. Simpson, clerk Q. M. Dept.; J. W. Harwood, employee Q. M. D.; John J. Jackson, clerk Q. M. D.; John H. Voss, clerk Sub. Dept.

Families Civil Employees: Mrs. John P. Voss, Baby Voss, Mrs. R. G. North, Mrs. Broadwell Hagens.

Employees Insular Department: A. J. McDonald, Insular Govt.; Capt. W. G. Catehall, Philipp. Constabulary; Wm. H. Howard, ex-Deputy Sheriff, Manila; Wm. W. Barre, Dep. Auditor, Philippines; Mrs. W. W. Barre, Baby Barre; Bartlett St. Clair, ex-Treasurer San Fernando Prov.; Arthur S. Kelly, employee Insular Govt.

Cabin Passengers from Manila for Nagasaki: Maj. W. W. Robinson, Q. M. U. S. A.; Mrs. Robinson, Maj. J. C. Bush, Art. Corps, U. S. A.; Capt. J. C. Haines, Art. Corps, U. S. A.; Lewis H. Rand, 1st Lieut. Eng. Corps, U. S. A.; Mrs. A. W. Catlin, wife Capt. Marine Corps; Miss Catlin.

Troops and Other Passengers: 522 enlisted men, 30th U. S. Infantry; 122 enlisted men, Engineer Corps; 142 enlisted men, casuals; 30 general passengers, 11 ex-Civil employees, 15 discharged soldiers; total number of troops and others, 912.

Passengers from Nagasaki to San Francisco: General J. M. Sanno, retired, U. S. A.; Mrs. J. M. Sanno, Miss Sanno, Capt. D. W. Kilburn, 25th Infantry; Lieut. Jesse M. Little, 30th Infantry; Mrs. W. A. Garlton, wife Lieut.; Mrs. E. I. Brown, wife Lieut.; Mrs. W. H. Barnes, John W. Maynard, 1 casual enlisted man, 9th Infantry; 16 discharged soldiers, 1 officer Philippine Scouts, 3 workmen, 8 stewards.

## LOCAL BREVITIES

The Home Rulers are discussing resolutions favoring the Mitchell amendments to the Organic Act and opposing the Hatch mission to Washington. The Home Rulers want Congress to enact a municipal law.

Frank Lassen, who has had charge of the bakery and confectionery department of the Young Hotel since the opening, will leave with his family to take a similar position in the Hotel Green in Pasadena, California.

A meeting has been called for today to consider the Kohala water franchise. Land Commissioner Pratt will discuss the terms of a new license with representatives of all the interests that are anxious to obtain the leases.

The Territorial Grand Jury will meet this morning and take up the investigation of the House vouchers. W. T. Rawlins, recently elected as county attorney, will assist in the investigation. The vouchers are still in the hands of the United States court but will no doubt be turned over if request is made by the circuit court.

Soldiers partly wrecked a Japanese candy wagon on the waterfront Sunday night. In spite of an officious officer, Policeman Harry Flint made the men pay the \$5.00.

Marshal Hendry's trip to Wailua, mentioned in Sunday's paper, resulted in the arrest of a Japanese couple, Wada and his purported wife. The man is under indictment for unlawful importation of women.

The Republican executive committee has endorsed for commissions from the Governor the following: Arthur M. Brown, as High Sheriff; Andrew Brown, as Superintendent of Water Works, and John C. Lane, as member of the Board of Health, vice S. K. Kane, deceased.

A progressive request for steeplechase and a retroactive resolution for the substitution of the native language for English coming in the same breath from Hawaii, will hardly receive a very cordial welcome from Congress.

WILL GREET  
DR. CLARKThe Christian Endeavors  
Arrange a Pro-  
gram.

At a meeting of Christian Endeavors in Central Union church last night the report of the committee to outline a plan of reception to Dr. Clark, founder of the first Christian Endeavor Society, was made. The steamer Sierra, on which he will take passage, will probably get in early on January 6, 1904, and leave in the afternoon, and this will permit of no evening meeting. The Endeavorers are to meet Dr. Clark in a launch decorated in purple and gold, the Christian Endeavor colors, and C. E. badges for the day will be ribbons of the same color.

In the forenoon a prayer meeting will be held on Pacific Heights for Endeavorers and Christian workers.

From 12 to 1, there will be an informal reception in the Central Union church parlors in order that those may meet Dr. Clark who would otherwise be prevented by business.

In the afternoon a large convention will take place in Central Union church addressed by Dr. Clark after which the whole audience will be expected to follow him to the steamer to wave and sing him farewell.

Committees on badges, decorations, lunch, the Pacific Heights meeting, finance, press, and program, were appointed. The Christian Endeavor song written by Philip H. Dodge for a convention a few years ago to the tune of Hawaii Hono, will be sung again at the main meeting in the afternoon.

POLISHED WOODS  
FOR ST. LOUIS

One hundred and six pieces of polished woods from trees found in the Hawaiian Islands, have been completed by the students of the practice school of the Normal section of the Department of Education, and are to be exhibited at St. Louis. There are, in many cases, several pieces of wood representing the same tree. Each piece is about three inches square. This display will be included in the educational exhibit of the Islands.

Among those leaving for the Coast on the Alameda will be Walter G. Hyman, a well known business man. Mr. Hyman has resided in Honolulu for the past six years and is only leaving Honolulu on account of the ill health of his father, H. W. Hyman, the oldest surviving member of the firm of Hyman Bros., and the man who founded it nearly forty years ago. Mr. Hyman may decide to remain permanently in San Francisco.

The foresters appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry are given wide discretion in the circular letter sent to them. Although the office is without pay or perquisites of any kind, these volunteer foresters can do a great amount of good in protecting and replenishing the island forests.

MAUI VIEWS OF  
HATCH MISSION

It is now practically conceded that the county act is invalid, and will be so held by the Supreme Court. If so, the election of county officers is void, and they will be usurpers if they attempt to act as such. This means chaos. The only thing to do is to have the Supreme Court pass on the bill, and if it is knocked out on an extra session of the Legislature should be called to pass an appropriation bill to tide us over the coming year, and to pass a valid county bill calling for election of officers at the next general election. Under the present condition of affairs, no county officer will dare to perform any official act. If the sheriff-elect makes arrests, a habeas corpus and a suit for civil damages will follow, and if the treasurer-elect pays out money, he and his bondsmen will be called upon to make good. The situation is awkward and embarrassing but should be met properly. And in this matter all of the citizens of the territory, without reference to political affiliations should unite for the common good.

It is to be sincerely hoped that Mr. Hatch will be turned down when he comes before Congress with the request that our county bill be ratified. These Islands should make their own county bill, and if the act passed is for any reason invalid, we should learn by our mistakes and pass a valid bill. It is a serious question whether or not even if Congress should declare the bill valid, such action by Congress would have retroactive force to ratify the elections of county officers. It is the belief of the News that county government will bump up against a stone wall, if the Territorial Supreme Court declares it invalid in inception, no matter what action Congress sees fit to take. It is a mistake to have sent Mr. Hatch to Washington on such an errand. The proper course would have been to have tested the bill before the courts, and if it proved invalid, then to have called the Legislature together and have a proper bill passed. This would be expensive, but not so much so as a lame attempt to run county governments.—Maui News.



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**Northern Assurance Company**  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION.** This successful  
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,  
Rochon, Robert, Velpeau, and others, combines all  
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the  
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.  
**THERAPION NO. 2** contains the world-  
renowned and well-merited reputation for damage-  
ment of the kidneys, pains in the back, and  
blinded vision, affording prompt relief where  
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.  
**THERAPION NO. 3** for impurity of the blood,  
scoury, pruritic, spots, blotches, pains and swelling  
of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which  
it has been so much a fashion to employ mercury,  
mercurials, etc., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth  
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the  
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly  
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.  
**THERAPION NO. 4** for exhaustion, sleep-  
lessness, and all distressing consequences of  
intemperance, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses  
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to  
those suffering from the enervating influences of  
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.  
**THERAPION** is sold by the principal  
chemists and druggists throughout the world.  
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. In order-  
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appears on the British Government Stamp (in  
white letters on a red ground) affixed to every  
medicine package by order of His Majesty's  
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**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
The Famous Tourist Route of the  
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Tickets are Issued  
To All Points in the United States  
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## WORK FOR FORESTERS

**Commissions Now  
Being Sent  
Out.**

The Board of Agriculture and Forestry is sending to the volunteer foresters their commissions and instructions as to their duties. The circular letter allows considerable discretion to the foresters as the law is not very explicit. The following is the circular letter now being sent out:

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 3, 1903.  
Dear Sir: I take pleasure in forwarding to you herewith a commission as forester under the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, which office you have kindly signified your willingness to accept.

The duties of the office are not narrowly defined by the law; all there is on the subject being the first paragraph of the subsection entitled "Foresters," on page 4 of the Forestry Act of 1903. I suggest the following, however, as being some of the principal matters which will call for your attention:

1. Forestry Reserves.—Consideration of the proper boundaries of a forest reserve in your district. Final determination of such boundaries will depend upon the action of the Board of Forestry and of the Governor, but your local knowledge and influence will be a strong factor in determining what such boundaries shall be.

In this connection, talking with those who own or lease land in the suggested forest reserves, and endeavoring to secure their support will be of the greatest value. There is no appropriation for purchase of private lands. Provision is made, however, for remission of taxes on private lands devoted to forestry purposes, and exchange can probably be made for government lands or leases if the owner is willing to transfer title to the government, absolutely.

If you have already forwarded a report on this subject to Governor Doie, it will not be necessary to repeat it, as all such reports sent to him have been turned over to the Board; but if you have not sent such a recommendation, or have any modification to suggest, or further recommendation to make, they will be valued by the Board.

2. Fencing.—As soon as Forest Reservation boundaries are decided upon, the matter of fencing the Reservation should be taken up.

There is no available appropriation for this purpose, and it will be necessary to secure the assistance of those locally interested, if fencing is to be done. In a number of places the local interests so strongly favor forest reserves that fencing will be paid for by them.

An important duty will be to promote co-operation and active work in this respect.

3. Forest Rangers.—The law provides for a limited number of Forest Rangers. Their duties are broadly defined at the bottom of page 4 of the Forestry law.

These Rangers will probably have to cover several districts each, as the appropriation will not allow of one for each district.

The most obvious duties of the Forest Ranger will be:

- (a) To keep forest fences in repair;
- (b) To keep trespassers, both human and others, off the reservation;
- (c) To have charge of tree nurseries and reforestation;
- (d) Generally to assist in the execution of the Forestry law.

The Rangers will be appointed by the Board, upon consultation with the Foresters in whose district they will operate, and will be subject to the orders of the Foresters concerning Forestry matters within their several districts.

4. Tree Propagation.—For the immediate future the Board intends to exert its chief efforts toward getting forest reserves set apart. As soon as this is accomplished, however, reforestation denuded areas will be taken up. Meanwhile anything that can be accomplished in this line will be of value.

In this connection the influence and example of the local Forester will be of the greatest value.

So far as practicable it is suggested that the Rangers be men capable of giving instruction in this respect, and that one of their duties be to show those desirous of planting trees, what the best method is of propagating, transplanting and caring for them.

The Superintendent of Forestry will visit the several districts as frequently as practicable, and consult with the Foresters upon the Forestry problems in their several districts. His advice and co-operation as well as that of the Board will always be available to Foresters and others interested in the subject of Forestry.

L. A. THURSTON,  
President Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

Mistook the symptoms: He—"Look at that woman on the other side of the street waving her hands about her head. Is she practicing physical culture?" She—"Mercy, no! She's describing her new hat to another woman."—Chicago News.

He told her at last: "There is something," he said, "that I have wanted to tell you for a long time, but—" "Oh, Bertie," she said, blushing sweetly, "not here in the car before all these people. Wait. Come this evening." "It's merely that you have a streak of soot down the middle of your nose, but I couldn't for the life of me get a word in till just now."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## GET YOUR CHRISTMAS MAIL IN EARLY

The local postoffice authorities wish to impress residents with the need of getting in their Christmas registered mail as early as possible. The Christmas rush is just commencing and in order that everything can be forwarded in time, there should be as little delay as possible in getting all classes of mail into the postoffice before a steamer is due to arrive. The steamer Doric will probably leave today or tomorrow, and this will carry the first large consignment of Christmas mail. The Alameda leaves on December 9. These boats will connect with the eastern mails.

The steamers leaving for San Francisco on December 14 and 15 will take mail bound for western portions of the mainland.

The carriers will also receipt for first class registered matter.

The night delivery window will be open as usual during the holiday season where registered mail can be deposited and receipted for. Money orders will be issued and stamps sold.

## COMMON PROPERTY

**Public Praise is Public Property—Honolulu People May Profit by Local Experience.**

Grateful people will talk. Tell their experience for the public good.

Honolulu citizens praise Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Kidney sufferers appreciate this.

They find relief for every kidney ill.

Read what this citizen says:

The Rev. J. Nua Kawaihau informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## ALAMEDA HAD FULL STATEROOMS

The Oceanic Steamship Alameda, arrived bright and early yesterday morning from San Francisco. A number of well known Honoluluans came, and 1100 tons of freight were carried. The vessel experienced some heavy weather.

Among those on board were John K. Sumner and bride. Mr. Sumner returns from Tahiti where he has spent several months. He headed a large party from the Islands, quite a crowd of Tahitians, who are mostly his relatives. There were nine people altogether in his party. He has returned to reside here permanently and the entire party will probably live with Sumner. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kellar, Hawaiians, who have been in Tahiti for a few years, also returned from the South Seas.

Lieutenant-Commander A. P. Niblack of the Naval Station, returned to Honolulu, Mrs. Niblack having remained behind owing to the serious illness of her father, Mr. Harrington. Mrs. Niblack will probably come to Honolulu at an early date.

C. F. Schermerhorn, for a long time with Morgan, the auctioneer, returned accompanied by his bride, who was Miss Marie Christine Lawler. They were married at San Francisco on Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. M. Peacock, mother of W. C. Peacock, and Mrs. Rudolph Buchley, his sister, were passengers. Judge Edings of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, returned from an extended visit on the coast.

Mrs. J. W. Cathcart returned from a short stay on the coast.

George H. Angus, of T. H. Davies & Co., and Mrs. Angus, returned from New York.

Manager E. A. Fraser of the Hawaii Railway, made a round trip in the Alameda.

The James Neill company, headed by Mr. and Mrs. Neill, arrived on the steamer and will open their engagement at the opera house this evening.

Barry, the pugilist, who is to fight Jack Weddy the first of the year, arrived to go into training for the match.

Against Mitchell Acts.

With Judge Morris M. Estee as an example of appointments to office in the Islands the argument against going to the mainland is weakened, still Estee was a lucky accident, and opposition to the Mitchell amendment to the Organic Act is well timed. There are plenty of suitable men here to acceptably fill all positions.—Maui News.

## MR. STRUMPF'S CURE

A PEORIA MERCHANT KNOWS A  
SPECIFIC FOR RHEUMATISM.

He Speaks From Experiences for  
He Tried the Remedy Himself in  
a Case of Several Years Standing.

In Peoria, Ill., everybody knows Mr. A. Strumpf, whose fur store is located at No. 419 Main street. Mr. Strumpf's business takes him to New York city frequently and on one of these trips he learned of a specific for the cure of rheumatism which he tried with such unexpectedly good results that he is anxious that others should know of it. He says:

"Nearly everybody can tell you of a remedy for rheumatism, but during the long years that I suffered from this disease I never heard of but one thing that would cure it. I tried it myself and haven't had a touch of rheumatism since. In my case the disease did not trouble me all the time, but at intervals the pain was very severe and medicine did not seem to have the least effect on it. On one of my visits to New York a friend who had been cured of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People advised me to try them. He was so enthusiastic that I did so and the result surprised me, for I had almost despaired of a permanent cure. The pains began to disappear before I had finished the first box and three boxes completely cured me. That was nearly two years ago, so you see my cure was permanent. I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills every chance I get and know of many people whom the pills have benefited."

Rheumatism is always painful, but few people know how really dangerous it is on account of the liability that it may attack the heart. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially well adapted for the treatment of this trouble through the blood (the only correct way) and their power in all disorders of the blood and nerves makes them of the greatest value in such stubborn diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, of fevers, and of other acute diseases, palpitation of the heart, anaemia, pale and sallow complexion, and all forms of weakness. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and a half.

## Lieut. Leslie Married.

Lieutenant Sam Leslie of the Mounted Patrol was married yesterday to Miss Rosina Shaw, a teacher at the Kamehameha Girls' School. The couple departed for Kona on the Mauna Loa on their honeymoon tour.

## Ball Answers Back.

Editor Advertiser: It was not till Saturday, December 5th, that the Canadian-Australian Steamship Co. refunded me the passage money paid for the eight Japs, so frequently and conspicuously paraded before the public recently.

About ten days ago J. W. Cathcart called at my office and informed me that said Japs desired me to turn over their money to him, and when I replied that as soon as the purser of the Moana returned the agents here the tickets of said Japs that they (said agents) would refund the money thereupon he willingly assented thereto.

Said Japs a couple of days after Mr. Cathcart's said visit sent a representative to my office and offered to sell their claims for passage money at a discount if I would purchase them. This I refused, telling said representative that if the men would only be patient that their attorney would collect their claims in full. Late Friday afternoon, Dec. 4th, I found a letter on my desk from R. W. Breckons informing me that said eight Japs had placed their claims in his hands for collection. Saturday morning I called on Mr. Breckons and told him I was ready to pay him and Mr. Cathcart said passage money upon said Japs properly identifying themselves, as I had had no personal dealings with them and could not distinguish them from any other eight Japs. I have not yet paid over to said Japs said passage money, nor do I intend to do so until they prove their identity, and until then their said passage money will remain on deposit with one of our local banks. The purchase through me of stateroom passage for Japanese wishing to go to America is simply a business proposition, and if they can't be obtained from me, they may be had from others, and none of us can get more than a very few each month. If any interested party thinks that I have misused or deceived any of my Japanese patrons, I cordially invite them to make a searching investigation thereof. The truth of the matter is, I have "buted in" and got some of the business away from parties who have heretofore enjoyed a monopoly in such matters. The whole affair is simply a tempest in a teapot and not deserving the time and attention of a well regulated American community or the space of a metropolitan paper.

Respectfully,

J. P. BALL.

Light on a dark subject: "I see by the newspaper," says Smith, "that the whale that swallowed Jonah was recently killed in the Mediterranean, and in its stomach, they found, written on parchment, the diary that Jonah kept during the three days—" "You can't make me believe any of that stuff," interrupts Brown: "In the first place, how could Jonah see to write his diary?" "Why," says Smith, "don't you suppose the whale had pains in his stomach?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

## IMPRESSED WITH GROWTH

**James Neill Surprised  
at Development of  
Honolulu.**

James Neill and his company of players arrived in Honolulu yesterday on their third engagement. Most of the players are well known to Honolulu audiences, and as a whole the company looks as if it would win favor with local playgoers.

James Neill and Edith Chapman (Mrs. Neill), are both glad to be back in Honolulu. While they were rehearsing their parts yesterday afternoon at the opera house, both Mr. and Mrs. Neill told an Advertiser man that it was like getting back into paradise again to be here in the winter months. Mrs. Neill wore a long carnation and malle lei about her neck and several others were festive in similar decorations.

"Honolulu is just the place to come to when you've been floundering about in the snow drifts of the north," said Mrs. Neill. "We had engagements in Montana, Idaho, and Oregon, and it was all cold, cold, cold. But here it is just the same balmy Honolulu, with its blossoms and greenery and feeling of summer in everything. I'm awfully—"

"What, ho, de Marsac—" came a voice from behind the unlighted footlights where the performers in the attire of fashionable 1903 were galloping through the lines of the romantic play which requires the costumes of 1600. At the words Mrs. Neill gave up Honolulu gossip instantly, and, rushing upon the stage became to all intents and purposes a member of the French court.

Mr. Neill took up the thread of the discourse.

"We're always glad to come to Honolulu. The city always treats us well and we like to reciprocate the compliment by our presence."

"But how Honolulu has grown—it's something marvelous. Maybe you who live here month in and month out, year in and year out, don't appreciate the change, but we do. The thing most noticeable on coming in is the development of your harbor resources and the increased wharf space."

The electric cars impress one next. When we get up town we find the streets straightened out, electric car tracks on all of them, and new buildings everywhere. The Alexander Young building naturally strikes one as being an ornament which would be a credit to any city in the Union. Yes, Honolulu has certainly grown, and—"

"Give me a sword," a voice sounded from the bleak-looking stage, and Mr. Neill abruptly left the reporter, and dashed upon the assembly of actors with a flourish of his arms.

It is a remarkable thing how a well trained actor may be talking on almost any subject with an outsider, apparently out of hearing of what is being said upon the stage, but when the three last words of a speech which are his cue, come ever so indistinctly to his ears, he falls instantly into the speech which fits those words.

## A VITAL DIFFERENCE.

When caught in heavy gales at sea the fishermen of Norway often used cod liver oil to break the force of the waves. They do this by squeezing the cod livers over the raging water. For this purpose the oil in its natural state is perfectly adapted. But when you come to think of it as a remedy for consumption and other wasting complaints it is quite a different matter. To eat fat does not prevent the loss of fat, or flesh; much less does it put flesh on. That is why there is no foundation whatever for the faith some badly informed persons have in plain cod liver oil as a remedy. Any starchy food, such as rice, is more fattening than any oil, but all starchy foods are horribly indigestible, and so is plain cod liver oil; and good digestion is of all things necessary to invalids. On the other hand pure cod liver oil contains medicinal principles of a high order, but to be of use to the sick they must first be extracted from the abominable grease and scientifically blended with other curative and nutrient substances of equal value. This has always been successfully accomplished in

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** which is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In this scientific union of ingredients we have the perfect flesh-maker and life-giver, with a successful record in Anemia, Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles, and all diseases of the blood. Contains the gold of cod liver oil freed from its base metals. One bottle convinces. Begins its good work with the first dose. Sold by all chemists here and everywhere throughout the world.



"We are old friends, this bottle and I. We have known each other for over sixty years. When a boy I was always taking cold, but a few doses of this medicine would at once set me right. "When a young man I had a weak throat and weak lungs. My friends feared some lung trouble, but

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

greatly strengthened my throat, cleared up my voice, and took away the tendency for every cold to go to my lungs. "Last year I had a bad attack of la grippe. The only medicine I took was from this bottle, and I came out all right. I know it's good, too, for asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup." There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

## EVANS HAS NOT LONG TO SERVE

Rear Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron, whose two-year tour of sea service will expire in the spring, will return to the United States on the battleship Kentucky. He will sail from Manila about the first of March, and will come home by way of the Mediterranean, arriving in American waters early in May. It has been stated that in the course of his journey to the United States Admiral Evans would pay a visit to Emperor William, and that the emperor would in turn call upon the Admiral aboard his ship, the two being well known to each other. The Navy Department officials, however, profess to know nothing of the matter, and say that the time allotted to the Admiral for his return to the United States would not permit of a detour to German waters in the North Sea.—Washington Star.

## TROOPS ON THE TRANSPORT SHERMAN

The transport Sherman which is due to arrive from Manila today has on board 122 enlisted men of Company E, Second Battalion Engineers; Company F, Second Battalion; sixty-three sick, three insane, 593 enlisted men of the Thirtieth Infantry, seventy-seven casuals, twenty-nine general prisoners.

## YOUNG WIDOW GETS PROPERTY

The funeral of Candido, a well known Portuguese storekeeper, who died Thursday, was held yesterday from the Catholic church. The funeral was largely attended, the deceased having been a member of the St. Antonio society. The mission band lead the funeral procession.

Candido's death was very sudden, and the police were asked to investigate. Nothing suspicious was found however. The deceased was nearly seventy years of age. A year ago his wife died and recently he married a girl of nineteen. His children, two grown sons and three daughters, all married, objected to the wedding but the old man had his way. His property consisting of a store at the head of Emma street was left to the young widow.

## DIFFICULTY OF SERVICE.

**Election Contestants Up Against Vacant Office.**

A. L. C. Atkinson has refused to accept service of subpoena in the election contest, as Secretary of the Territory, because he has not yet received the commission of that office nor had his nomination confirmed by the United States Senate. The Secretary of the Territory is custodian of election records, but the office is vacant without law to fill it temporarily. Governor Carter is subpoenaed to appear before the Supreme Court tomorrow morning with the county election proclamation and books and papers connected with the election. As the Governor is not the custodian of the impedimenta, he will likely please himself about obeying the mandate.

## Moana Lost Her Budder.

The accident to the steamship Moana, briefly told of in the cable dispatches last week, is reported in the Chronicle on November 26, as follows: A telegram from Puget Sound yesterday reported that the steamer Moana, from Sydney, had struck the rocks and was immovable for several hours, as a result of making a wrong course in entering the William Head quarantine station. The rudder was carried away and some other slight damage was done. The Moana is well known here, having formerly been on the Sydney route connecting with this port, and is commanded by Captain Carey.



"Say, pa," queried little Billy Blooker, "what's an echo?" "An echo, my son," replied the old man, with a sign long drawn out, "is the only thing that can flim-flam a woman out of the last word."—The Lyre.



## FIGHT UPON LAW POINTS

Argument on the motion of the prosecution for a continuance of the case of P. M. Brooks, indicted for conspiracy against certain Federal laws, occupied most of yesterday forenoon in the United States District Court. Judge Dole reserved his ruling until this morning.

E. P. Dole for the defendant contended long and strenuously that Adachi, detained for extradition at Yokohama on a charge of perjury, could not be used as a witness against this defendant if extradited to this country for crime. His chief reliance was a United States case where a man was extradited from England under accusation of murder on the high seas, but when brought back to Massachusetts was indicted for maltreating a sailor who died partly from the effects of such ill usage. It was held by the Federal Supreme Court that the proceedings were a fraud upon the government of a friendly nation, and that before the man could be legally indicted for the lesser offense he should be allowed to return to England and be extradited for that particular offense.

Judge Dole, in the course of the hearing, remarked that the United States Government had rights in the matter which should be considered.

George A. Davis, who also appeared together with A. R. Cunha for the defendant, attacked the affidavit of District Attorney Breckons in support of the motion. He anticipated his turn, while Mr. Dole was arguing, by addressing the District Attorney direct in a scolding tone without rising. Mr. Breckons did not reply and the court only regarded the interruption with an amused smile, but Mr. Dole himself checked the irregular eloquence of his associate with the remark:

"One at a time, if you please, Mr. Davis."

R. W. Breckons, the District Attorney, in his affidavit set forth that Saburo Adachi was in the Empire of Japan and that deponent had reliable information that he would return to the District of Hawaii in the latter part of January or the first part of February, 1904. Further, that Adachi was a material witness on behalf of the United States in that cause, and would testify that in June last the other defendants named in the indictment entered into an agreement with Brooks, to the effect that they might conduct certain unlawful establishments without molestation, Brooks agreeing with the others that he would pay all fines which might be inflicted by any of the courts of the Territory of Hawaii on any persons arrested for the commission of crimes pertaining to such places. It is further stated that Adachi was the only person besides this defendant present at the conference who could speak English, and upon information and belief, that Adachi left the District of Hawaii at the instigation of Brooks who was now doing everything in his power to prevent the return of Adachi.

A waiver of right and an affidavit were filed by Brooks in behalf of an immediate trial. In the former document he said he waived his constitutional right to be confronted by the alleged witness, Adachi, and to cross-examine him, and for the purpose of a speedy trial would admit that Adachi would testify to all the District Attorney deposed he would, also the defendant would consent that the District Attorney's affidavit be read to the jury, not, however, admitting its truth. Upon his waiver and affidavit, he demanded his constitutional right to a speedy trial.

The defendant in his affidavit declares his innocence of the charge upon which he is indicted. He sets forth that Adachi was to be brought back on a charge of perjury and therefore, under the extradition treaty with Japan, could not legally be used as a witness against this defendant. Further, he claims that Adachi's evidence, as that of an accomplice, could not be used to convict him. Another point raised in the affidavit is that the perjury charge against Adachi is so loosely and defectively made, and the extradition papers so defectively drawn, that the United States Government will not issue the extradition papers.

Judge Dole was satisfied with the reasons given by the District Attorney, under ordinary circumstances, for continuing the case, but was not certain about the status of the witness when he arrives. It was upon this feature of the case that his decision was reserved.

**Auction Sale of Complete Sheep and Stock Ranch Property.**

By reference to our auction columns it will be seen that James F. Morgan, auctioneer, has received instructions to dispose of that valuable property on the Island of Hawaii known as the Puuloa Sheep and Stock ranch, the sale being announced to take place on Saturday, January 9th, at noon. The property, which is located mainly in the Districts of Waimea and Waikoloa, on the slopes of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, consists of upwards of 4000 acres in fee simple, and leases covering some thousands of acres additional. In the Waimea section are some fine residence sites, the climate being cool and healthful, with streams of pure mountain water traversing the land. The property includes some 7000 sheep, chiefly of the French Merino breed, crossed with South Down and Shropshire; as well as a complete equipment of woolsheds, shearing sheds, pens, wire fencing, water tanks, horses, wagons, harness, &c., &c., in full working order. The sale has been ordered by the Executors of the estate of the late E. C. Macfarlane, who held a partnership interest in this ranch, and will be subject to the confirmation of the court.

## A PRO-HATCH RESOLUTION

(Continued from Page 5.)

attractions of the magnetic Western Antilles.

Therefore, my fellow citizens, with such a possession and with a bright future already dawning, it becomes you to be uncompromisingly faithful to the institutions and to the flag of your country, to accept and absorb all the blessings of cosmopolitan Americanism, and also, because you are Americans, to stand firm and unyielding for your personal and local rights, which are the life-giving essence of American civilization.

### CAYPLESS SENDS REGRETS.

Mr. Smith then read the following letter written by Edgar Cayple:

Honolulu, Hawaii, Dec. 7, 1903.  
Messrs. R. H. Trent and E. A. McInerney, Committee.

My dear sirs: Regret is most sincere with me that I cannot be at the "town meeting" tonight. Not only because I appreciate the distinguished honor of being assigned as a speaker, but that a meeting in harmony with gentlemen representing different political parties and factions, for the common good of the community, is something I have long desired.

We are a small community, and it should not be difficult to agree as to the greater necessities for which we must depend upon Congress, or subordinate branches, and such meetings as this of tonight should certainly be productive of good.

I will be glad if you will give the time allotted to me to some one who can, probably, better advance ideas as to the necessities of the hour, and assure you that I am at all times with and for Hawaii; physical inability alone prevents me from being present tonight, and I trust you will, if necessary, state the fact.

With assurance of esteem,  
Very sincerely yours,  
EDGAR CAYPLESS.

### BRECKONS TALKS.

District Attorney Breckons in opening said that he wanted those present to feel that he had no feeling in the matter, and they could disagree with him if they wished. "I am not always right, I know that," said Mr. Breckons, "and I guess I am pretty often wrong. I believe first of all in the Home Rule proposition stated by the previous speaker. And I believe, too, that Congress believes in the same principle for the Territory of Hawaii. But it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. Congress in its wisdom gave Hawaii the power of making laws for local self government. In the same act it provided also that laws should be passed in a certain specified manner. That is the title of an act should not deal with more than one subject.

Something, by the way, which Congress itself doesn't do. The Immigration law for instance contains in Section 30, surrounded by provisions regarding immigration, a section which provides that hereafter no intoxicating liquors shall be sold in the Capitol building in Washington.

"Now we will have to go to Congress and say that we didn't keep close to the act, that we didn't do something that Congress itself doesn't do. This act passed by the legislature completely changes the system of government in the Islands. It is a law asked by the majority of the people, by both political parties, by all classes. Naturally with this complete change in system, the law is not generally understood. Naturally also it is quite likely to be attacked. Corporations don't like to pay taxes—better than individuals. Corporations are better able to carry cases to the highest courts than individuals, and then counties. They have the money to stay in the fight to the end. So we may expect attacks on the county law in every possible way it can be made. So we are confronted with the problem that after January 4th of what will become of the county act. A portion has been declared illegal by the Supreme Court—if I had a client I would advise him not to follow that until decided by the highest court. The only way in which the county act can be attacked is through its conflict with the Organic Act, on two subjects.

"Do you want county government?" ("Yes," loudly said some one in the audience.)

### WANT COUNTY LAW.

"Both parties want the county law, the governor has approved it, and now Mr. Hatch has been sent to Washington to ask Congress to ratify it. Here is an act which by reason of technicalities is liable to attack. We want local self government and the law suits us, the only way to attack it, is on these two subject sections in the Organic Act. Now if Congress says it is all right that the technicalities should be swept away, then it will become a law. As it is we want the county act, the government wants it, but the merchants are afraid to sell the counties goods and the banks are afraid to lend them money until it is settled. Perhaps a few thousands in lawyers' fees might set it determined and perhaps some parties want a special session of the legislature. But legislators cost money (prolonged laughter). All I want to say is that the county act is all right, and it isn't asking Congress to pass local legislation for us any more than in asking Congress not to touch it. We passed the law, and we are now asking Congress to give us a wider scope in striking objectionable sections in the Organic Act. As I understand the Hatch mission it is not to get Congress to approve the county act so it can be amended only by Congress, for the act contains a provision that nothing in it shall be construed to prevent its amendment or repeal by the legislature.

### MAY GET CONGRESSIONAL AID.

Another matter, the Senate subcommittee sent here found many evils which it said would be remedied by the county law. Now if this county act is knocked out, and it is demonstrated that we are unable to pass such a law, the recommendation of that committee may be followed out and we are likely to get a county act from Congress. And we don't want that. So we had better get the approval of this act now."

Mr. Breckons stated also that he did not believe there was any secrecy about Mr. Hatch's mission to Washington.

### JUDGE HUMPHREYS SPEAKS.

A. S. Humphreys prefaced his remarks with a brief talk on town meetings in general, saying it developed independence of thought and expression, and that the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association always had a more potent influence with the citizens at their backs.

"Meetings of this kind are institutional, they are nothing new in the older States—the town meeting is always held for the discussion of public affairs. Who would have thought a year ago that W. O. Smith and myself would speak from the same platform, or that E. P. Dole would sit at my feet drinking in wisdom, or that the Elder Dickey, the only member of the legislature who didn't get a license to practice law, should have a license now while I haven't mine (laughter)."

### EXPERIENCE OF OTHER TERRITORIES.

"New Mexico which has been a Territory since 1853, with all its conglomerate population has never been to Congress asking to have an act ratified, nor has Congress ever repealed an act of the local legislature. New Mexico with its Spanish courts, interpreters in the legislature and Spanish judges, has never passed a law with which Congress interfered. It always respected the right of local self government. Arizona has been a Territory for thirty-five years, but never asked a single piece of legislation of Congress, and would have resented any attempt on the part of Congress to legislate for it.

"The right of self-government is inherent. The New York legislature gave power to the governor to appoint state constabulary. But the Supreme Court of that State declared, that although the constitution did not prohibit such an act, yet the people had the inherent right of self-government and that interference was illegal. Up to a few years ago Territories granted divorces on short residences. Utah permitted those who signified a desire to become residents to procure divorces. It was years before public opinion was so aroused and awakened that Congress repealed this law; because the principle of local self-government was recognized by Congress. The only law passed by Congress to restrict Territories is the Edmunds Act, which was passed because Utah was dominated by the Mormons and when they emigrated to Arizona, New Mexico and other places the amendment was made to cover all Territories.

### CONFESSED IMPOTENCE.

"We have made two attempts to pass a county law. The first act passed by the legislature of 1901 the governor knocked out, this one the Supreme Court has knocked out. And now we want to go to Congress and confess our mental and political incapacity, our impotence to govern ourselves. Now when Mr. Hatch gets to Washington he will present his views to Congress, and I take it, I am not far wrong when I say that Congress will tell him that a session of the legislature could be called in ten days, that Congress has put in your control the power to pass appropriations and pass a county law, and here you are now confessing your inability to do it right. I don't believe that the citizenship and the intelligence of these Islands can make a greater mistake than to ask Congress to interfere with local legislation. Next we will be going there to amend the hackmen's license. It is a reflection on the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and I can't understand any man asking Congress to pass local laws which cannot be changed except by the clumsy enactments of Congress. Look at Congress year after year, and decade after decade, concerned with the most important measures, and here we are waiting, and waiting Congress to lay down the great problems of industry, trusts, labor and foreign relations to act for us. Even if this enactment is reported favorably by the Senate Committee, when would it pass the Senate, and when, oh when would the House with its 375 members pass it? We overlook the fact that the appropriations expire on January 4th, and then there will be no Territory or county. Will we meet under the tree and elect the tallest man tax collector and give him a hatchet to do it with. That is as wise a solution as the other, everyone is willing to consent to have the county government go on, until it comes to taxing time. Then the innumerable corporations (individuals never object) will not pay their taxes. Can anyone believe that Congress will pass a law for us in less than three or four months? I believe it is the duty of the meeting to endorse a resolution for the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting that it is inexpedient for Congress to enact a county law for Hawaii."

W. O. SMITH'S VIEWS.

Mr. W. O. Smith said that he hesitated about accepting an invitation to address the meeting because he didn't believe that his views could help the community. "The status of the county act," said Mr. Smith, "turns largely on the wisdom or unwisdom of asking Congress to ratify the county bill already passed by the legislature. I agree with the speakers who want local self-government; we all want it. It is a new form of government, practically a revolution in the government of Hawaii, and in addition to the inherent difficulties there happens to be an unusual embarrassment in the finances of the country. It seems now as if the counties would start without fund or means, and with only taxation powers, and taxes not payable until the end of the year. The appropriations were made to afford a working capital to the counties, but the statement is made that the condition of the treasury is such that it is doubtful if any funds will be available to the counties. So we are confronted with the problem of financial credit for the counties. There are public spirited citizens here who have given money and time to further good government, who approach the self-government idea with misgiving. They think that self-government should be the product of evolution—of progress, and therefore view the sudden change with misgiving. But both parties and the government are committed to the idea of self-government now. The attempt was made to pass the law before and failed, but this law was finally passed with certain things, given to States and Territories on the mainland, omitted. The school system, the public institutions, and the public health are all reserved to the Territory because of the difficulties existing here. But in addition to the inherent difficulties, there came financial difficulties and the decision of the Supreme Court which has shaken the confidence of many people as to the binding force of that act.

"I believe in the principle of settling the question in the court, I believe our own legislature is competent to enact a county act. But conditions differ. Under the circumstances, if Congress is willing, the men responsible for the government of this Territory have thought it best to have the county act endorsed and ratified by Congress, if it could be done in the present month. Whether it is wise or unwise to lay the matter before Congress, no more competent, conservative and judicious man could have been sent on such a mission than F. M. Hatch. For three years as minister to Washington, in the most critical period, he showed himself a man of conservative, sound judgment. He has been entrusted with a mission to confer with the men who have charge of Hawaiian affairs in Congress and if they think it best to make the attempt to have the law endorsed, to go ahead, if not the effort will be abandoned. It is hard for the people who are not responsible for the government to decide what is best to do. Some people differ with the decision of the Supreme Court, some say that the remainder of the county act is valid, but the questions raised, the shortness of the time, the financial difficulties, all made it seem best to send a judicious man to Washington to seek the aid of these men in Congress.

MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE.

"Congress is a large body. It is considering great national questions and very likely it will be impossible to get the action desired by Congress. But if Congress should by a brief act affirm the county act and the election held under it, it would more firmly establish self-government for two years than any action here could do."

BECKLEY FAVORS HOME RULE.

F. W. Beckley said that in his opinion the county act is illegal and unconstitutional, being contrary to the Organic Act. That the people here did not believe in the Hatch mission was shown in the large gathering, he said. Mr. Beckley detailed the various invalid portions of the county act, such as turning over public property to counties, defining duties of Territorial officers and dealing with land boundaries. He said, to ask Congress to endorse the law was to admit that we are not capable of self-government. It had cost enough to pass such a law, \$180,000 at the two sessions, and still the legislature was unsuccessful. Still it would be cheaper to make the third attempt than to go to Congress, knowing that we can't run our own government. Congress might pass the law, but it is a question as to whether they will give us the right to amend it. Congress would suit itself and would make the law in ignorance of our conditions here. The next thing Hawaii would be asking Congress to send church ministers to the islands. To ask a ratification would show Congress that we are not fit for self-government and the result would be the elimination of the franchise; a certain portion should be eliminated.

A few days ago public officials were indicted and the very legislature which passed the county act was openly accused of being composed of thieves, grafters and looters. Washington would naturally think such men are not fit to pass laws.

Beckley said that if the attempt was made the chances were that a county act would be forced down our throats which we didn't want. Congress has enough troubles of its own and as the legislature had been given full power to make the law, it should be done. The law should be tested in the Supreme Court and a resolution should be passed to that effect. The people in mass meeting should have been consulted before Hatch was sent to Washington. He did not represent the voters of the Territory. Beckley closed with the statement that the law was a good one until knocked out by the courts.

OFFERS RESOLUTION.

J. A. Mathewman offered a resolution proposing a test case in the Supreme Court. "The Supreme Court has said that the present act is invalid as far as it relates to the Board of Public Institutions because the title embraces two subjects. I believe that the other portion is invalid for the same reason. We have more powers here than are usually given to territories. We are in a semi-statehood class. To take a step backward by showing incapacity and incompetency is foolish. It is equally foolish to believe that Congress can act in the short time before the law goes into effect. I might say that I am now preparing a test case on an agreed statement of facts for submission to the Supreme Court, for parties which I cannot name. I believe that it can be decided much more rapidly in this way than any other. I move now that it be declared the sense of the meeting that Congress be not requested to act upon the county act of Hawaii."

### ANDREWS AGAINST IT.

Attorney General Andrews opposed the motion and substituted another. He said it was all right to criticize the action already taken and say we were able to take care of ourselves. "It's a condition now, and not a theory which confronts us," he said. "Those who want county government may feel assured that if it is thrown out by the Supreme Court there will be no gov-

## RETRENCHMENT IN BOARD OF HEALTH

"There will be retrenchment the first of the year."

Governor Carter made this announcement relative to the Board of Health after his stated audience to Dr. Cooper, president of that body, yesterday.

At the meeting the work of the Board in all its divisions was discussed, also the appropriations for the department. As a consequence there is to be a shortening of sail in the department at the beginning of the new year, so that it may weather the financial gales even now beginning to blow from the opposition of the Territory and the County.

While there will be an unexpended balance credited to the Board at the end of the year according to the present rate of outlay, it is doubtful if there will be cash enough to maintain that rate for the remaining three weeks. There is no doubt at all from the Governor's dictum already quoted, that the rate of expenditure from the first of 1904 will be reduced.

## NEW COMMITTEE SIXTH OF FOURTH

The Republican Club of the Sixth Precinct of the Fourth Representative District held a special meeting last night, which was large and enthusiastic. Its particular business was to elect an executive committee in place of the members defeated at the primary elections, namely: F. M. Brooks, W. H. Coney, R. W. Burgess, Herman Kruger and L. E. Wolf. The following were elected:

Clem Quinn, chairman; W. S. Fleming, Jas. Hughes, Lorin Andrews and E. C. Carrara.

Attorney General Andrews, president of the club, presided.

## NO MEETING OF SUPERVISORS

The meeting of Supervisors which was to have been held yesterday was put off because the committee appointed at the last caucus were not ready to report.

No regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held until January 4th. The December meeting referred to in the county act is evidently not contemplated until there is an old Board of Supervisors in existence. Another meeting will be held the latter part of this week.

Government, either city, county or Territorial after the first of the year, as the appropriations expire then. For the first six months the counties will have to live on credit and I don't know where we will get the credit under present conditions. I have heard all this criticism of Mr. Hatch's mission but not one remedy has been offered. If Congress doesn't approve of Hatch's mission the Territory will be without a government for a year. A session of the legislature would cost \$30,000. I move that it is the sense of the meeting that the action of the merchants in sending Mr. Hatch to Washington be approved."

### DON'T WANT RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Smith suggested that the object of the meeting was not to pass resolutions but only for discussion. Captain Kidwell inquired of Andrews if it wasn't a fact that even Congressional acts had been knocked out by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Andrews replied that Congress had simply been asked to remove certain restrictions in the Organic Act.

F. W. Macfarlane said that no motions were contemplated in the call for the meeting, and that it was simply for discussion. He said that it was out of order to bring motions before the house.

Ed. Towse said he did not believe the people were satisfied to come to a meeting and go home without determining what should be done.

Mr. Humphreys said that the meeting did not belong to the Merchants' Association, but to the citizens of Honolulu and they could pass resolutions if they pleased.

Moroff, a socialist, got up to talk but the crowd wouldn't stand for the interruption.

Geo. B. McClellan moved that as many of the citizens had gone home, a vote now would not be representative. He moved for postponement until Thursday, a committee of five to be appointed in the meantime to draw up resolutions then to be acted upon. Mr. Mathewman accepted the amendment.

C. W. Ashford supported the motion. He favored keeping away from Congress, it was not a good showing for the people. Besides the mission of Mr. Hatch had been surrounded with too much mystery. He opposed the hole in the corner methods of the past twenty years, by which a clique met in the back office of Castle & Cooke's and made all the nominations. Shouts of "sit down!" and stamping of feet greeted this effort. Ashford persisted and asked for a ruling. The chairman restored order by talking himself in favor of postponement.

W. C. Achi said he wasn't prepared to vote. A. L. C. Atkinson moved to adjourn. The motion was killed overwhelmingly. McClellan said there was no possible hope of action by Congress and a postponement should be taken. W. W. Harris said that the meeting was not called to consider the Hatch mission but the county act and that motions were out of order. The discussion ended by Mr. Smith putting the amended Mathewman resolution to vote, and adjournment was taken until Thursday evening. The chair was empowered to appoint a committee of five to draw up resolutions. He will name the men on the committee today.

Adjournment was taken at eleven o'clock.

### ARRIVED.

Friday, Dec. 4.  
O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, at 8:15 a. m.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, at 9:30 a. m.

### Saturday, Dec. 5.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, at 7:30 a. m., with 50 pigs, 31 head cattle, 15 head calves, 6 pcs. machinery, 14 sacks coconuts, 12 sacks coin, 6 bags taro, 30 pkgs. sundries.

S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at noon.

### Sunday, Dec. 6.

U. S. A.T. Sherman, Bruglerre, from Manila, 11 a. m.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai, 1:20 p. m.  
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Kahului, 5:15 a. m.

### DEPARTED.

Friday, Dec. 4.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at 12 m.  
Schr. Lady for Koolau ports.  
S. S. Argyle, Gilroy, for San Francisco at 9 a. m.

Saturday, Dec. 5.  
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Hanalei, Ahukini and Koloa, at 2 p. m.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kaula, Hanalei and Lahaina, at 2 p. m.  
S. S. Rosecrans, Johnson, for San Francisco via Hilo, at 5 p. m.

### Sunday, Dec. 6.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.

### PASSENGERS.

From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, Dec. 5.—F. S. Barnard, Mrs. F. S. Barnard, Dr. R. Pischel, Capt. J. B. Douglas, R. N. Morgan, Mrs. J. A. Mathewman, G. H. Gere, J. W. Mason, O. T. Shipman, Mrs. Matsuda, K. Taketa, K. Matsuda, J. H. Lougher, E. Lougher, A. Medeiros, Master Matsuda, Jas. Young, F. Wittman, T. H. Petrie, J. C. Cross, C. V. E. Dove, Young Hing, Lau Chong, Jas. Scott, H. L. Kerr, F. S. Malony, W. W. Thayer, Judge Kahauliello, J. P. Medeiros, Yee Sheong, Mrs. F. S. Malony, Dr. W. Peters, Mrs. W. Peters.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall from Nawiliwili, December 6.—Miss H. Mahlum, C. McGonagle, A. Horner, L. Kahlbaum, W. Jarvis, Ab Sing, H. D. Stillman, C. B. Makee, G. Owens, Mrs. A. Horner, and nurse, Master Horner, H. Muller, J. H. Kawelo, J. M. Coulson, E. P. Morse, Mrs. Makee, H. L. Rosenbiedt, C. Jansen, Ah Ping, H. W. Mist, A. Sinclair and 40 deck.

Per stmr. Maui from Kahului, Maui, December 6.—Mrs. Ross, Miss M. King, M. Correa, J. J. Drummond, C. Hede-mann and wife, D. B. Murdoch, F. T. P. Waterhouse, Mrs. H. B. Robertson, D. H. Davis, J. A. Hughes, W. O. Aiken, R. P. Hase, Rev. S. Kodama, J. F. Humburg, W. L. Decoto, W. W. Wescoatt, John A. Mathewman, C. Waldeyer, D. H. Case and daughter.

### Departed.

For Maui, Kona and Kau ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Dec. 4.—G. Jamieson, H. Willgeroth, S. F. Leslie, Miss A. Notley, D. F. Sewell, D. Greenwell, E. A. Knudsen, G. F. Maydwell, J. T. Crawley, L. P. Lincoln, C. Wolters, H. P. Isenberg, Mrs. E. M. Nawahi, T. B. Lyons, Miss Lyons.

### Monday, Dec. 7.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Anahola, Kapaa, Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Maui ports, Honokaa and Kukuluaele, at 5 p. m.

U. S. A. T. Sherman, Bruglerre, for San Francisco, at 12:10 p. m.  
Ger. bark Solide, Schumacher, for Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, at 10:30 a. m.

### Shipping Notes.

The Navy Department has abandoned its plan of determining the longitude of Midway Island, the Hydrographic office having undertaken the work.

The steamer Hawaiian will be given the first big load of sugar. She is expected from Seattle on the first of the month and will take 4,000 tons of sugar around the Horn.

The transport Logan is due from San Francisco tomorrow.

The Maui brought the following cargo to Honolulu: 96 sacks corn, 11 sacks beans, 12 hogs, 1 horse, 14 pkgs. hides, 133 pkgs. sundries.

The W. G. Hall brought the following cargo from Kaula: 4316 bags sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co., 65 bags starch, 22 bunches bananas, 39 pkgs. sundries.

The next transport from Manila for San Francisco via Honolulu, will carry the 23rd Infantry. Mrs. Dougherty (nee Afong) will be a passenger.

The Jones jury enjoyed themselves yesterday by indulging in a drive about the city in a large drag, dining at the Union Grill, attending the Elks' Memorial and spending an hour or two in College Hills.

The German bark Solide sailed yesterday morning for Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, to take on a cargo of hard wood for England.

The transport Logan may arrive this evening from San Francisco, but is more likely to come in tomorrow morning. The Hongkong Maru is due tomorrow afternoon. The Logan will bring mail up to December 1.